The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4715 | 號七廿月十年十三緒光 | SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904. | 六拜禮 | 號三月二十英港香 | $30 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... „ 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED..... „ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,520,000

Head Offices:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	KOBE.
NAGASAKI.	LONDON.
LYONS.	NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO.	HONOLULU.
BOMBAY.	SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN.	NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.	DALNY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARRS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 3 „ 3 „

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1904. [21

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.—
Sterling Reserve.....$10,000,000 } $17,000,000
Silver Reserve .....$ 7,000,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPTORS.$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq.	Hon. R. Shewan.
Hon. W. J. Gresson.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq.	H. W. Slade, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq.	E. S. Wheeler, Esq.
E. Shellim, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1904. [22

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hankow
Tientsin	Tsingtau (Kiautschou)	

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1904. [25

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS GOLD $7,897,391.30=about £1,625,000.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORISED GOLD $10,000,000=£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, MEXICO, PANAMA, MANILA, CEBU, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDNER BANK,
COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, &C.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and issues Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or Silver at Rates which may be ascertained on Application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1904. [19

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON.	PENANG.
CHEFOO.	SINGAPORE.
HANKOW.	TIENTSIN.
PEKING.	

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
3 % per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4 % „ „ 6 „
5 % „ „ 12 „

H. C. MARSHALL,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1903. [18

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months. 4 per cent
„ „ „ 6 „ ... 3½ „
„ „ „ 3 „ ... 2½ „

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [24

"PERFUMERY."

FOR

QUALITY, ASSORTMENT

AND A

GOOD BARGAIN

TRY

THE PHARMACY,
藥房大法中

56, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

A. STEVENSON,
Chemist.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [1222

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1902 [52

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidsuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

780]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI.....	BENGAL..... / G. Philipps	About 3rd December	Freight and Passage.
SINGAPORE and BOMBAY...	BANCA ..... / J. B. Fergusson	Dec. 5th, Noon	Freight only.
SHANGHAI.....	MALTA ..... / R. A. Peters	About 17th December	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.....	NUBIA ..... / F. N. Tillard	Dec. 17th, Noon	*See Special Advertisement.*

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [4

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 7th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 21st December.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 1905.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 18th January.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 1st February.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 15th February.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 1st March.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 15th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 29th March.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 12th April.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 26th April.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "PREUSSEN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Capt. R. Dahl, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 5th December, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 6th December, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 6th December.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1904. [3

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

NEW STOCK OF

TENNIS Rackets, Balls, Nets, Poles and Markers.
CRICKET Bats, Balls, Stumps, Gloves, &c.
FOOTBALLS. "Soccer" and "Rugger," Pumps, &c.
GOLF Clubs, Balls, &c.
HOCKEY Sticks, &c., &c.
CROQUET Sets, &c.
BOXING Gloves, 4 oz., 6 oz., & 8 oz.
SANDOW'S Developers.

LARGEST STOCKS IN THE EAST,
AND FROM
THE BEST MAKERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [38

REID'S STOUT.

IN KILDERKINS.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904 [42

Intimations.

Bovril *is* Strength.

In these days of increased commercial activity strength and perfect health are needed more than ever. Bovril taken regularly is most strengthening and sustaining. It keeps the system in the very pink of condition.

BOVRIL

779]

TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

CHAMPAGNES.

	1 doz. Bottles.	½ doz. Bottles.
MOET & CHANDON'S "DRY IMPERIAL"	$59.00	$62.00
AYALA & Co. EX. QUALITY, EX DRY	54.00	57.00
DUMINY & Co. "EXTRA SEC"	44.00	47.00
DE LOSSY, HOLDEN, SELECT CUVEE EX SEC OR BRUT, VINTAGE 1892	42.00	45.00
CH. DES CHARMIERES	36.00	39.00
PAUL ROUSSET & FILS	19.00	21.00

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1904. [41

JOHN DEWAR SONS & CO., PERTH

WHISKY,

Extra Special $16.00 per case 12/1
White Label $24.00 „ „ 12/1

KRUSE & Co.
SOLE AGENTS.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1904. [778

This space is reserved for

LONG, HING & Co.,

PHOTO GOODS DEALERS,

17E, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1904. [916

ACHEE & Co.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

TELEPHONE 256.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904. [833

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1903. [26

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.

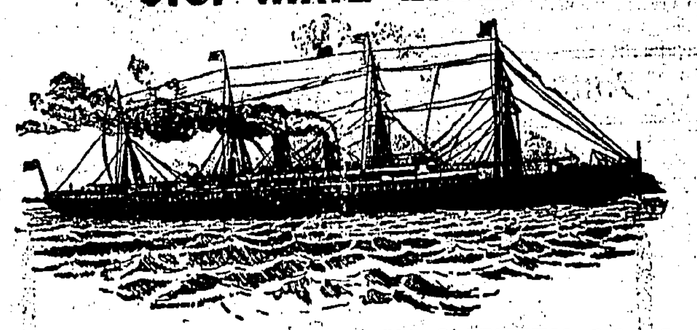
A LITTLE CHANGE.

The round trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to HONGKONG, will be found interesting and enjoyable.

37] WM. FARMER, Proprietor

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"MANCHURIA"	8,750 Gross Tons		...SATURDAY, 17th December, at Noon.
"DORIC"	4,784	"	...FRIDAY, 23rd December, at 4 p.m.
"KOREA"	11,276	"	...FRIDAY, 6th January, 1905, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	4,352	"	...FRIDAY, 13th January, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284	"	...TUESDAY, 24th January, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA"	13,639	"	...FRIDAY, 3rd February, at Noon.
"CHINA"	5,060	"	...FRIDAY, 17th February, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th, 28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Steamship "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific.

Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-doors throughout: deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

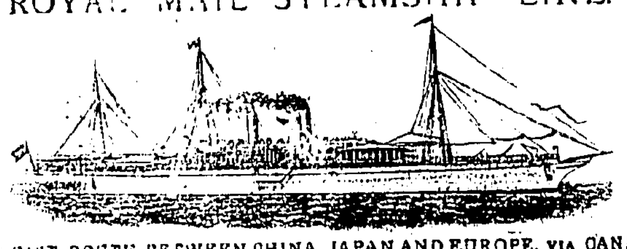
Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [1

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAFETY SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPRESS," Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	Tons	.....	WEDNESDAY, 14th December.
" "ATHENIAN"	2,440	"	.....	WEDNESDAY, 28th December.
" "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	"	.....	WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1905.
" "TARTAR"	4,425	"	.....	WEDNESDAY, 25th January.
" "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	"	.....	WEDNESDAY, 8th February.
" "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	"	.....	WEDNESDAY, 8th March.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....*vid* St. Lawrence £60. *Vid* New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail ..... " £40. " £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and take connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, 9, *Pedder's Street.*

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904 [10

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
SEGOVIA ..... Schoenfeldt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	4th Dec., p.m.	Freight.
SENEGAMBIA ... Jaburg	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	19th Dec.	Freight.
ARMENIA..... Forst.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	1st January.	Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ v. Hoff	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	10th January.	Freight.
SITHONIA ..... Hildebrandt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	24th January.	Freight.
ARCADIA..... Ehlers	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	7th Feb.	Freight.
ANDALUSIA ..... Filler	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	21st Feb.	Freight.
SAMBIA..... Lüning.....	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	7th March.	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904 [6

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904. [892

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S., 37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904. [58

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,163 tons,	Captain	H. D. Jones.
" "POWAN,"	2,338 "	"	R. D. Thomas.
" "FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	"	W. A. Valentine.
" "HANKOW,"	3,073 "	"	C. V. Lloyd.
" "KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	"	B. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," .....1,998 tons,.....Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2.30 P.M.
Departures on Sundays at 12.30 P.M.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," .....219 tons,.....Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,".....588 tons,.....Captain J. Willox.
" "NANNING,".....569 " ..... " C. Butchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1904. [13

Intimations.

IF YOU HAVE A HEADACHE, DON'T TAKE DRUGS UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR EYES TESTED, FREE OF CHARGE, AT THE OFFICE OF

N. LAZARUS, 10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

DEFECTIVE Vision and Eyestrain cause many Nerve Troubles, needing only proper Glasses to Correct and Cure.

Prescription lenses ground on the premises. All work guaranteed.

Sun Glasses are restful and give the effect of coolness.

Prices from $2.00.

A. S. TUXFORD, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [674

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 15th December, 1903. [804

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature (so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful generous minds; and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered—of [illegible] the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been manifested for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Stores throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan &c. not even excluding such remote places as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. [illegible] Sold by all Chemists and Stores KIMBERLEY

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS and FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES. "OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, *QUEEN'S ROAD,* Watson's Building.

501

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [1

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN *Ice-House Road.*

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS a speciality.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1898 [784

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

FITTED AND MAINTAINED.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES:

BATTERIES,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

INSULATORS,

WIRE,

&c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES.

ADDRESS:—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1904 [61

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903. [595

D. NOMA, TATTOOER

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [1248

HOTEL DES INDES.

NOS. 2 & 3, STAMFORD ROAD, SINGAPORE.

THIS First Class newly opened Hotel has excellent accommodation for FAMILIES, TRAVELLERS and permanent BOARDERS.

CHARGES FROM 4-6 DOLLARS PER DAY.

It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the commercial houses and Esplanade.

Spacious Refreshment, Dinner and Billiard Saloons.

E. C. VAN MARLE, Proprietor.
H. T. SARRE, Manager.

Singapore, 4th October, 1904. [1108

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902.

Hotels.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted.
Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.
Table D'Hote at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902 3

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON,

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [637

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON

T. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

13]

THE RAMSGATE OF HONGKONG,

METROPOLE HOTEL.

THREE miles out on the Shau-ki-wan Road.
Trams pass the doors every few minutes.
The only House on the Road.
The popular resort of the Colony, occupying a charming seaside situation and commanding the most extensive view of the Harbour and Kowloon Peninsula.
Excellent accommodation for a few Boarders.
Good Sea Bathing.
Refreshments served of the first quality only.
Private Tiffins and Dinners, prepared in first-class style on the shortest notice
Dinner Parties and Picnics catered for.

JAS. CHRISTIE, Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [881

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PEUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [32

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and Lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1904. [29

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ld.

Hours—8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Des Vœux Road.

—:o:—

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

LADIES' - - - - DEPARTMENT:—

Costumes, Coats, Fur Jackets and Stoles, Evening Wraps, Fascinators, Silk Blouses and Flannel Blouses.

An entirely New Stock of High-grade Black and Brown Boots and Shoes, White Kid Shoes for evening wear.

Gloves, Fans and Hosiery.

Silks, Flannels & Dress Fabrics.

CHILDREN'S - - - DEPARTMENT:—

Cloaks, Hosiery, Jersey Caps, Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.

FURNISHING - - - DEPARTMENT:—

FIRST FLOOR.

—:o:—

New Stock of Axminster, Brussels, Wilton, & Tapestry Carpets.

A fine selection of Bedsteads, all styles and makes.

The new Twin Bedsteads, now on show.

DRESSMAKING A SPECIALITY.

The leading Fashions of London, Paris and New York.

GENTLEMEN'S - - DEPARTMENT:—

28, QUEEN'S ROAD,

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

—:o:—

Dress Shirts, Ties & Waistcoats.

White Gloves for evening wear.

Patent Court and Oxford Shoes.

Black and Brown Boots & Shoes.

Black Bowler Hats.

Soft Felt Hats.

Motor and Golf Caps.

Underwear and Hosiery.

A good Stock of well-cut Overcoats—light, medium and heavy weights.

&c., &c., &c.

Wm. POWELL, Ld.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1904. 1296

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE WILL OF W. STUART HARRISON, DECEASED, ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1904, at 3 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, BY MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH.

THE following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at MOUNT GOUGH, The Peak, Hongkong, in Two Lots:—

LOT 1.—The Valuable Leasehold Messuage and Premises known as "Cheltondale," situate partly on subsection 1 of section C and section G of Rural Building Lot No. 9 held for the residue of a term of 75 years created by the Crown Lease thereof and partly on section A of Inland Lot No. 1,376 which is held upon a yearly tenancy from the Crown. Crown Rent $11.00.

The premises are let upon a two years' agreement from the 1st day of July, 1904, terminable upon six months' notice but only if the purchaser wishes to occupy the premises.

LOT 2.—The Valuable Leasehold Messuage and premises known as No. 7, Stewart Terrace, situate upon the Remaining Portion of section C of Rural Building Lot No. 9 which is held for the residue of a term of 75 years created by the Crown Lease thereof. Crown Rent $3.35.

Possession will be given on or before the 1st day of January, 1905.

For further particulars, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, or to DENNYS & BOWLEY, Supreme Court House, Solicitors for the Executor.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1904. 1292

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Yau-ma-ti, Kowloon, in Six Lots, ON FRIDAY, the 16th day of December, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the premises, BY Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

LOT 1.—All That piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Section M of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 43 with the messuage thereon known as No. 49 Temple Street.

LOT 2.—All That piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Section N of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 43 with the messuage thereon known as No. 53 Temple Street.

LOT 3.—All That portion of the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Section B of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with the messuage thereon known as No. 46 Temple Street.

LOT 4.—All That portion of the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Section B of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with the messuage thereon known as No. 48 Temple Street.

LOT 5.—All That portion of the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Section C of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with the messuage thereon known as No. 5 Kennedy Street.

LOT 6.—All That portion of the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Section C of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 105 with the messuage thereon known as No. 7 Kennedy Street.

The above Properties are respectively held from the Crown for the residues of the respective terms of 75 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

EWENS & HARSTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [1300

Entertainment.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THEATRE ROYAL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

THE COMEDY-OPERA "DOROTHY" Will be Produced on SATURDAY, 10th December, 1904.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M., Curtain Rises at 9 P.M.

The Booking Office (at The Robinson Piano Co.) will be open, to GUARANTORS ONLY, on MONDAY, 5th December, and to the General Public on and after 6th December, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. each day.

Late Trams quarter-of-an-hour after fall of Curtain.

Refreshment Bar in the "Stockbroker's Room," near the Dress Circle, for the convenience of Seat-holders in the Dress Circle and Stalls.

The Pit Refreshment Bar is near the Pit Entrance.

Refreshments supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

Stalls and Dress Circle $3
Pit Stalls 2
Pit 1

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half-price to Pit Stalls and P.t.

A. CHAPMAN, Business Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [1299

PAUSE!

Have you a SINGER Sewing Machine? If not get one.

$10 DOWN AND THE REST IN EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Showrooms:—1, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904. [1231

RUSSIAN LOSSES AND REINFORCEMENTS.

We have to consider this situation, says the military correspondent of *The Times*, namely that in the six months from May to October inclusive, 200,000 killed, wounded, and sick have been struck off the strength of the Russian army at the front, and that this figure exceeds the number of reinforcements—162,000—which the Russian War Office planned to send to the East at the rate of 27,000 a month during the same six months. The waste of war has been greater than the capacity for making the waste good. Even if we admit that only 30 per cent. of the Russian wounded are permanently out of action, the surplus of reinforcement over waste is not great. We have record of 23,000 Russians killed and buried, and if we deduct this number from the total casualties, there remain 127,000 wounded, and 30 per cent. of this figure is 38,000. To find the net loss of the Russian army we must add up the killed, severely wounded, prisoners, and sick, and these appear to amount to 115,000 men, if we accept the 30 per cent. theory of the Red Cross Society as correct. This would imply that the real effectives of the army of Manchuria had been increased by 162,000 men in six months and reduced by 115,000, showing a net effective increase of only 47,000 men since the war began. It is certain that during the earlier months of the war the figure of 27,000 reinforcements a month was not reached, nor anything like it; but on the other hand the really wonderful achievements of Prince Khilkoff's administration have allowed the transport of a larger number during the past three months. The anticipation is now that 35,000 men can be sent eastward every month, in addition to the necessary stores, and from other sources we hear that, when everything possible has been done to improve the railway, the maximum traffic may allow the transport of 45,000 men a month. We must, however, restrict ourselves to the smaller figure until we see how the railway shapes in the course of the coming winter.

The whole of the 8th Army Corps, which is at the moment *en route* to Harbin from South Russia under Lieut.-General Miloff, will, it is now admitted officially, barely make up for General Kuropatkin's losses in the First Manchurian Army during the recent engagements in the vicinity of Yen-tai and the Sha-ho.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts in their report of yesterday's date state:—

During the week under notice the volume of business transacted has not been extensive but rates have improved in the majority of cases.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in steady demand and have further risen to $710 at which rate shares can be placed. The London quotation is £70. Nothing has transpired in Nationals which keep steady at $39.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at $250. Unions have still further improved and are wanted at $685. Yangtszes have been done in the North at $150. China Traders are easier with sellers $63½. North Chinas have changed hands at Tls. 100.

Fire Insurances.—Both stocks continue in demand at the previous quotations.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been the medium of further business and more shares are to be had at $29½. Indo-Chinas opened weak owing to the settlement and were sold at as low as $126, but have since recovered, and sales have taken place at hardening rates up to $129, at which figure further shares are wanted. China and Manilas and Douglas Steamships are unchanged. Star Ferries continue quiet at $40 (old) and $30 (new) and Shell Transports have been negotiated at 24/-. Shanghai Tugs have been sold at Tls. 53 for ordinary and at Tls. 48½ for the preference shares.

Refineries.—China Sugars declined to $233 but are again in demand at $236. Luzons have come into favour and are wanted at the enhanced rate of $8. Peraks are on offer at Tls. 60.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are in the market at Tls. 6½. Raubs are wanted at $5 after sales at the rate.

Docks, Wharfs and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at $218 and $219 at which latter rate there are futher sellers. Farnhams have depreciated to Tls. 175 and shares are obtainable. Kowloon Wharfs are offering at $115. Hongkew Wharfs have again changed hands at Tls. 135 for the old and at Tls. 132½ for the new shares.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are steady at $148. Shanghai Lands have receded to Tls. 117. Hongkong Hotels are still inquired for at $140. Kowloon Lands are obtainable at $39 and West Points have sellers at 160. Humphreys Estate are quiet at $13.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have again been dealt in at Tls. 25, and close in further request. Hongkong Cottons can be placed at the advanced rate of $12.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been bought at Tls. 65½.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been sold at $32. China Borneos after large sales at $12 and $12½ are now asked for at $13. Sales are reported of Hall and Holtz at $30 ex the interim dividend of $1 paid on the 28th ultimo. China Providents have been booked at $9½, and more shares can be placed. Ropes are inquired for at $142. Langkats have weakened to Tls. 292½ at which rate sales have been effected.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 2nd instant, Messrs. Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last circular dated the 18th ultimo, Our Yarn Market ruled steady and business was reported in almost all counts and descriptions at last Mail's quotations. The Chinese dealers, having obtained orders from the interior, came forward and made purchases; the importers, on the other hand, with a view of a further rise in Exchange met the dealers freely, hence a large business transpired, leaving a meagre stock in first hands. A good business is reported in No. 20s. at last mail's prices. No. 16s. ruled steady at quotations. Nos. 12s. and 10s. as usual move freely, prices show no change. No business is reported in Nos. 8s. and 6s., only through the absence of these counts, they can be placed at much higher prices than quoted in this report. Sales during the fortnight comprise of about 2,225 bales of No. 10s.; 1,650 bales of No. 12s.; 825 bales of No. 16s.; and 2,400 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 7,000 bales. Arrivals per Steamers *Nubia*, *Gisela*, *Namsang* and *Lightning* of about 7,000 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and the ports about 3,000 bales. The Unsold stock is estimated at about 11,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of Nos. 10s. at $116 per bale.

Japanese Yarn:—About 350 bales changed hands at $135 per bale.

Exchange—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 141½ per cent. London at 1s. 10 13/16d.=$.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904.

Cotton, Indian.—A good demand was noticed in the fortnight and prices ruled steady. Sales are reported of about 1,000 bales at $31 to $29 per picul. The unsold stock is about 900 bales.

Cotton, Chinese.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales at $32 to $30 per picul. The unsold stock is about 300 bales.

Yarn, Indian.—The Chinese dealers having received orders from the interior came forward and made purchases at last mail's prices. The importers were also eager sellers. Sales of about 7,000 bales are reported. The unsold stock is about 1,000 bales.

Yarn Local.—Sales are reported of about 500 bales at $116 per bale.

Yarn, Japanese.—About 300 bales changed hands of No. 20s. at $135 per bale.

Opium, Malwa.—During the first portion of the fortnight ruled steady and sales are reported of about 28 chests of new at $1,100 to $1,130—old about 45 chests at $1,160 to $1,200—and oldest about 15 chests at $1,290 to $1,310, in all about 88 chests. Latterly owing to the friction between the Chinese dealers and the Opium Farmer market ruled quiet and no sales were reported. The unsold stock is about 525 chests.

Opium, Bengal.—Ruled weak, and sales are reported of Patna about 200 chests at $1,180 to $1,145. Benares about 60 chests at $113 to $110 per chest. The unsold stock is about 3,400 chests.

Opium, Persian.—Ruled steady and sales are reported of about 155 chests at $870 to $900 per picul. The stock is about 2,050 chests.

Miscellaneous Quotations:—

Cawbazar	$125	$160
Cloves	10	15
Sandalwood	28	30
Ivory	300	650
Wax	30	34
Beans	4	
Olibanum	6	20
Senna Leaves	4	5
Borax	15	17
Saltpetre	11	
Galanga	3	4
Vermilion	75	80

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/10 13/16
Do. demand	1/10⅞
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.39
America—Bank T.T.	46⅞
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.94
India T.T.	141½
Do. demand	142
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71½
Japan—Bank T.T.	93⅜
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	114½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C	1/11 3/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/11 5/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	46½
4 months' sight do.	47⅛
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/11 7/16
4 months' sight Francs	2.43
6 months' sight "	2.44⅛
4 months' sight Germany	1.98½
Bar Silver	27 7/16
Bank of England rate	3 %

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
Malwa New	@ 1,080/1,110
" Old	@ 1,140/1,180
" Older	@ 1,200/1,240
" Oldest	@ 1,280/1,300
Patna New	@ 1,155
Benares New	@ 1,110
Persian (Paper)	@ 850/920

Intimations.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to BOOK CARGO and ISSUE BILLS OF LADING to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S. S. Co., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT Cos., OCEAN S. S. Co. and CHINA MUTUAL S. N. Co.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [643

JUST UNPACKED.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES of various kinds of the well-known make, WEST PHELEAN HAM, HOLSTEIN PORK LEVER CERNELET SAUSAGES in 1 lb. and ½ lb. tins.

AND ALSO GOUDA CHEESE.

Inspection Earnestly Solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, or 37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [72

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

10

GREGOR & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR, (WM. POWELL OLD PREMISES) *(Opposite Post Office).*

Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [1293

THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & Co., 29, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to— HOWARD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [1269

ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN. Marshall and Elvy's

Satinette

DOUBLY DISTILLED AND OF MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM— THE MUTUAL STORES, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [608

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE (on and after 1st October, 1904.)

WEEK DAYS.

6.45 a.m. to	7.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to	8.00 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to	8.30 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to	9.30 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to	12.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to	1.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to	2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to	3.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to	5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to	9.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to	9.30 a.m.	...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	10.30 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to	5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to	6.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to	7.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [1094

Intimations.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

DECEMBER SETTLEMENT.

THIS Month's Settlements will commence on THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

By Order of the Committee, E. S. JOSEPH, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [1297

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts to the 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WHITTALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1904. [1233

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

Lyemun and Devil's Peak, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, in the direction of Junk Bay and Tung Sung Island, at ranges from 600 to 8,000 yards.

Lyemun, on FRIDAY, the 9th December, in the direction of Junk Bay, at ranges from 600 to 8,000 yards.

If the weather is unfavourable on either date, Practice will be carried out on the following day.

Practice will commence at 9.30 A.M., and finish about 1 P.M. daily, if the range is clear.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department, Hongkong, 30th November, 1904. [1291

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day REMOVED his OFFICES to No 4, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OSWALD D. THOMSON.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [1295

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON will be RE-OPENED about 1st February, 1905. See future Advertisement.

VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [1294

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co., General Agents, Hongkong.

PORT WINE, Direct shipment from the COMPANHIA AGRICOLA E COMMERCIAL DOS VINHOS DO PORTO, (Successors to DONNA ANTONIA A. FERREIRA).

Monopoly for China of THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO,

	Selected Old Port	Per Case of 1 Dozen.
Dry No. 1		$50.00
" " 2	" " "	35.00
Quinta do Porto	" " "	30.00
Dry No. 3	" " "	25.00
Quinta da Granja	" " "	20.00
Tawny, 1887, Vintage	" " "	15.00
Tawny, (White Label)		14.00
Medium Tawny, (Brown Label)		13.00
White Tawny, (White Label)		12.00
Full Wine, (Brown Label)		11.00
White Tawny, (Brown Label)		10.50
Light Tawny, (Brown Label)		10.00

FRENCH CLARETS.

St. George	$4.00	$5.00
Cru-Wynbron	4.50	5.50
Côtes	5.00	6.00
Montferrand	5.50	6.50
Médoc	6.00	7.00
St. Emilion	6.00	7.00
St. Estephe	6.50	7.50
St. Julien	7.50	8.50
St. Estephe Superior	9.00	10.00
Chateau Margaux	9.00	10.00
Chateau Leoville	9.00	10.00
Chateau Lafite	10.00	11.00
Chateau Larose	10.50	11.50

BURGUNDIES,

	Per Case Quarts.	Per Case Pints.
Volnay vin 1893	$14.00	$16.00
Moulin a Vent vin 1893	14.50	16.50
Macon vin 1899	17.00	19.00
Nuits vin 1893	17.50	19.50
Musigny vin 1893	18.50	20.50
Corton vin 1893	18.50	20.50
Chablis vin 1893	19.00	21.00
Beaune vin 1893	19.00	21.00
Pommard vin 1899	29.00	31.00
Red Burgundy	30.00	32.00
Chambertin vin 1899	39.00	42.00
Romance vin 1893	40.00	43.00

BARRETTO & Co., *Agents*, Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1904. [903

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Premises, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet, and of declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WHITTALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

CONFECTIONERY IMPORTED FROM THE LEADING

London and Parisian Houses.

We beg to notify the Arrival per "Nuddea" of New Season's Confectionery, SELECTIONS PUREST QUALITY

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer "KWEICHOW" will be despatched for SHANGHAI, on the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1904.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer "KWEICHOW" will be despatched for SHANGHAI, on the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904.

THE WINE & SUPPLY CO.

WINE

SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
PORT WINE
HONGKONG

SANDEMAN BUCK & CO.'S SHERRIES.

	per dozen
Sandeman's Light dry Sherry	$12.00
Sandeman's Very pale dry Sherry	20.00

PIRON CLARETS.

Sandeman's Dry pale nutty Sherry	15.00
Sandeman's Fine old brown Sherry	30.00

Absolutely the finest obtainable anywhere.

All our Wines and Spirits are bottled at home, thereby ensuring to our Customers all the advantages accruing from bottling done at home under the direct supervision of the Growers and Distillers as compared with bottling done in China by Chinamen at the service of European Firms.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904.

NOTICE.

BOOK BINDING, No. 20, Pottinger Street, has always on hand FIRST-CLASS WRITING AND PRINTING PAPERS, AND STATIONERY of every variety.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

All communications for publication in The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, No. 14, Wyndham Road, and should be written invariably on one side of the paper only. Correspondents should also write as concisely as possible, as lengthy communications are frequently consigned to the waste paper basket unread. Correspondents should also avoid sending communications on matters of ephemeral interest, as the Editor will not undertake to be responsible for the return of any rejected MS. nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

Per annum $30 (or Taels 30 at the current rate of exchange).
Per quarter $8.
Per month $3.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 60 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904.

SUNDAY LABOUR BY CHINESE.

We heard of many strange objections raised against the Chinese, in the course of the recent party argument about their introduction into South Africa; but must certainly express surprise at one phase in a campaign which has for long been waged against the Celestial in Australia. The Anti-Chinese League of Sydney has now devised a new method of bringing pressure to bear on the Government, with a view evidently of making further progress with the "White Australia" propaganda; and in exchange recently to hand we find that a deputation has waited upon the State Premier and complained, among other thing, that the Chinese cabinet makers carried on operations in their shops on the Sundays! Strange to relate the Premier went so far as to have a report on the subject from the Inspector-General of Police, and when this came in it was found that under 29 Charles II., chap. 7, any person following his ordinary calling on the Lord's Day was liable to a penalty of 5s, and in default of payment to be placed in the stocks for two hours. The default part of the penalty savours somewhat of modern days in Hongkong, it seems that at one time the police endeavoured to secure a conviction under the Act against a market gardener and others, but were beaten on their own ground, for when the offenders found there were no stocks in the country they refused to pay the fine. Consequently, as a Sydney contemporary points out, the Act, to all intents and purposes, is a dead letter. The Inspector-General, however, reported that persons carrying on the pak-ah-pu business have been vigorously prosecuted whenever the necessary evidence has been obtained. Recently, when Sub-Inspector Hinds, of the Sydney police, proceeded against a Chinaman for selling a pak-ah-pu lottery ticket, counsel for the defence took the point that the Act 4 George IV., chap. 60, was not in force in that state. The matter was taken before the full Court, and as it was held that the Act was in force, special leave was then given to appeal to the High Court on the point. Pending the decision no further action has since been taken against persons selling pak-ah-pu tickets, hence the increase of the pak-ah-pu business. The Inspector-General intimated, in conclusion, that fresh legislation will be necessary if a stop is to be put to persons following their callings on Sunday. It is to be hoped that the Government will not go to such extraordinary lengths as to give way to the peculiar cant and jargon exhibited by the League. In Hongkong, we have practically every Chinese shop open throughout the whole year, and Sunday labour is the same with the Chinaman as that performed on any other day. We suffer no inconvenience, nor does the British public at home from the fact that thousands of shops are open during the Sabbath the same, we doubt not, as is the case in Australia. Bigotry goes a long way with those whose duty should first arouse them to the fact that there are beams nearer home than motes elsewhere.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE weekly share report is printed on the third page.

DR. F. W. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health is expected to return from leave on Thursday next.

THE will of the late Sir W. Vernon Harcourt has been proved, the personalty being sworn at £174,924.

FINANCIAL returns for the period 1st January to 30th September last, are printed in the *Government Gazette*.

OWNERS of property are reminded that Crown rent of the second half-year of 1904, is payable at the Treasury on or before the 24th instant.

AMONG the passengers per the P. & O. s.s. *Bengal* arriving from home yesterday was Lady Noel, wife of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, of H.M.S. *Glory*. She was accompanied by Miss Noel.

MR. Arnold will publish very shortly a book on the present war by Mr. T. Cowen, special correspondent.

THE Masonic Quadrille Club will give a dance at the Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, commencing at eight o'clock.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Captain G. Elgood to be a member of the Wanganchong and Queen's Recreation Grounds viz. Captain Radford, resigned.

AN official denial, made on the authority of Mr. Reid, the owner of the *Arratoon*, has been given to the rumour that the vessel has been sold to the Russian Government.

THE s.s. *Rajputana* was placed in No. 2 berth at the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at Kowloon this morning, where repairs will now be commenced with all possible despatch.

AT Ibrox Park recently, A. Shrubb, the champion long-distance runner, established two new amateur records. He ran 10 miles in 50min. 40sec., and covered 11 miles 1137 yards in the hour.

A NEW code of signals is the explanation of the mistake of the Baltic Fleet. The signal which formerly meant "Full steam ahead" is altered to "Submarines about"; while "Trawlers approaching" has been changed to the signal to open fire. Even in a comparatively sober fleet these sudden alterations would naturally create some confusion.

THE Annual Dinner of the China Association was to take place at the Whitehall Rooms (Hotel Metropole) on 16th ult. Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., was to preside, and amongst the company present would be the Earl of Donoughmore, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, G.C.B., Major-General Sir Wm. R. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Sir Montagu Ommanney, K.C.B., &c.

DR. Julius Szers, editor of the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung*, gives an account of a private audience he had of Pope Pius X. on October 20, when his Holiness, speaking of the war in the Far East, said:—"This is no longer a war, but *una carneficina*, a butchery. It is extremely to be regretted that all the civilised Powers remain indifferent in face of this cruel spectacle, and that they do not combine for a great common action which would have for its object the ending of this war." His Highness also inveighed against duelling.

THE news that the Russian Baltic Fleet had left Vigo and reports of naval preparations at Gibraltar, caused disturbance in the insurance market. It is feared that only a little is required from some headstrong Russian naval officer to precipitate a collision. Cargoes for Japan are however coming forward, and war rates are lower in spite of the presence of so many Russian warships on the trade routes to the East. Underwriters seem quite unable to take Russian war vessels seriously, though their respect for those of Japan are shown in the 25 and 30 guinea war rates required on cargoes for Vladivostok, which is now nearly reobund.

THE *Gazette* notifies that the King has been pleased to give unto Frederick Mayers, Esq., of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs Service, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon; and to Hermann Dawson Grove, Esq., of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs Service, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Third Class of the Third Division of the same order conferred on them by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

CAPTAIN Reginald Garrett Cooper-King, an officer in the Army, was the respondent in an undefended action for divorce, brought by his wife, Mrs. Isabella Cooper-King (nee Black). According to counsel the parties were married at the office of the Registrar General at Hongkong, on November 9, 1897. The marriage was a secret one, and they had never lived together as husband and wife since the marriage respondent had taken the additional surname of Cooper. In August, 1899, proceedings were taken by the petitioner, who obtained a decree of restitution. Evidence of adultery having been given, his lordship granted a decree nisi.

THE Postmaster General, Lord Stanley, is inquiring whether the colonies are favorable to the "cash on delivery" system in respect of registered letter packets with parcels post exchange not exceeding 11lb. in weight, the receivers paying prior to examining.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* under section 10 of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1903, that Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic have been notified by the permanent commission to be countries which grant bounties on the production or export of sugar.

DR. Herbert William Cunningham, surgeon to the household of the King, and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales, has committed suicide at Marseilles by morphia poisoning. The deceased, who was the author of many medical works, was proceeding to Egypt on a health trip.

A SUNDAY newspaper stated recently that the Prince of Wales (who is shortly to visit India) is suffering from consumption, and that his tour of the world was undertaken on the advice of Sir Frederick Treves, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King. Lord Knollys, the King's Private Secretary, declares that the story is an unmitigated and mischievous falsehood.

UNDER instructions from the King, Sir Frederick Treves (Sergeant Surgeon-in-Ordinary to His Majesty) had visited Hogan, boatswain of the ill-fated trawler *Crane*, who was injured in the attack by the Baltic fleet. In the presence of Sir Frederick Treves, Mr. E. Hurry Fenwick, the well-known surgeon, removed pieces of shattered bone from Hogan's arm, and then re-set the limb. Mr. Fenwick also removed a splinter of iron an inch long from the injured man's neck.

THE Italian cruiser *Liguria* is expected here to-morrow with the Duke of Abruzzi on board. The Duke is on a tour round the world and has come to China via Australia and Manila. We learn from Chevalier Volpicelli, consul-general for Italy, that the Duke of Abruzzi is merely coming to this colony as commander of H.M.S. *Liguria*, and that his visit will be entirely without fuss, functions and formalities. The usual call will, however, be paid to H. E. the Governor, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, and Major-General Villiers Hatton.

AT the Old Bailey Mr. Justice Darling directed the acquittal of the prisoner Scott, otherwise known as Slater, the detective. The ground for the direction was that there was no evidence to go to a jury on this particular indictment—that he had knowledge of the Plymouth incident, but many of the facts were open to the gravest suspicion. The jury disagreed in the case of Albert Osborn, the solicitor whom Slater employed, but Henry, manager of the detective agency, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, while Davis and Smith (detectives) were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Bray (detective) to three months.

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, from the offices of the publishers, the *South China Morning Post*, the first number of "The Victoria Recreation Club Magazine." It is issued with the object not only of recording the progress of local sport especially in connection with the V. R. C., but also of bidding it stronger together the individuals who form the Club, "to help preserve a high tone in all Club undertakings, so that no insinuating finger may be pointed at us." It is well written and well-printed little work which should be of practical use to all interested in it.

THE following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th ult., as certified by the Managers of the respective banks, are published in the *Gazette*.

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	$3,671,435	$1,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai, Banking Corporation	12,397,557	17,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	354,816	150,000
Total	$16,425,808	$9,450,000

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the Christmas number of the *Hongkong Daily Press*. The cover is a pretty design in red and green, and the contents are up to the usual standard of excellence.

INTERESTING RACES AT HAPPY VALLEY.

ST. ANDREW'S STAKES.

There was a large gathering at the Race Course at half-past seven this morning, when two races of more than usual interest to local sportsmen were run off. The first, entitled the "St. Andrew's Stakes," was open to subscription griffins of this season only; catch weights over ten stones, ten pounds. The distance was half a mile, and when the flag fell the whole of the ten starters got away at a tremendously hot pace. Mr. Apcar's dun gelding *Lochiel* took right from the start, and maintained his lead to the finish, winning by a neck, a length divided second and third, with the remainder all close up. The runners were as follows:—

Apcar's dun (Gedd) ... 1
His Excellency the Governor's blue (Clarke) ... 2
Whitwam and Firey's brown (Alderton) ... 3
Cruickshank's blair (owner) ... 4
Walker's grey (Knox) ... 0
MacKie's grey (Robertson) ... 0
Ede and Pott's grey (Mackie) ... 0
Johnston's white (Johnston) ... 0
Yau's dun (Yau) ... 0

After this came the match between *Little Momo* and *Desert King*, who have tied during the Gymkhana season in the matter of marks for the Gymkhana Cup Challenge Cup. This proved a most exciting event. *Little Momo*, ridden by Mr. W. J. Clarke, and *Desert King*, piloted by the Hon. W. J. Gresson were both in excellent fettle. *Little Momo* got away well, and having the inside berth, led all the way to the Black Rock, when *Desert King*, who had been running under a light rein, pulled out and got half a length ahead of his opponent. Coming down the straight it looked as though *Little Momo* would be beaten by at least a length, but being smartly urged forward improved the position, and at the Ladies' Grand Stand was barely a neck in the rear. Maintaining this improvement, Mr. Clarke got on terms, and passed the post nozzle to nozzle with *Desert King*. The finish was most exciting, and both horsemen were heartily cheered, on returning to the weighing room.

Amongst the large gathering present were H.E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G.), and his Aides-de-Camp, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. and Mrs. F. H. May, Hon. Gershom Stewart, and the leading members of the Jockey Club.

MESSRS. GREGOR AND CO.

INAUGURAL LUNCHEON.

This afternoon an inaugural luncheon was given at No. 34 Queen's Road, Central, by Mr. R. Pescio, on the occasion of the opening of the wine and spirit business of Messrs. Gregor and Co. The party was small and informal, and for that reason all the pleasanter, those present being Chevalier Volpicelli, Consul General for Italy, Messrs. E. A. Hewett, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, D. W. Craddock, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, W. H. Trenchard Davis, Commercial Union Insurance Co., Ltd., and others. The company sat down to lunch at one o'clock, and after a very excellent meal had been done full justice to, and the wines imported by Messrs. Gregor and Co. for consumption had been sampled, Chevalier Volpicelli briefly charged the company to toast the health of Mr. Pescio, and success to the business. Mr. E. A. Hewett, then briefly welcomed the new enterprise, and in a few happy words suggested greater facilities for the thirsty to find this haven. He tightly touched on the relations of great friendliness existing between the two nations of Italy and Great Britain, and therefore in bringing a new enterprise into the Colony the British Colony they could not but welcome it—there was room for it! Mr. Pescio, in a few appropriate words, thanked those who had so kindly proposed and responded to the toast of success to himself and his business, and hoped that the wishes expressed might serve as a good omen. Liqueurs and cigars being handed round, A very pleasant hour was whiled away, in the spacious and elegant show room of the new firm of Gregor and Company.

CEMENT WANTED.

Mr. J. B. Suttor, the Government Commercial Agent for New South Wales, has informed the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, by cable, that tenders will be received by J. Beardsley, of Manila, Philippine Islands, for 30,000 barrels of Portland cement, cost free alongside ship at Cebu. Mr. Suttor has also intimated that tenders will be received at Manila by February next for the supply of 12,000 pairs of canvas shoes, hemp soles, for the constabulary.

THE marriage of Captain Sir Thomas Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, with Miss Alice Des Vœux, eldest daughter of Sir William Des Vœux, G.C.M.G., and Lady Des Vœux, of Cadogan-square, took place in St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on 15th ult. The aisle was lined by non-commissioned officers and men of the Rifle Brigade. The bride was accompanied by her father, who gave her away, and was attended by eight bridesmaids: Miss Bettine Des Vœux, sister of the bride; Miss Webster, sister of Sir Augustus Webster; Miss Hay, daughter of Admiral Lord John Hay; Miss Esther and Miss Margery Combe, daughters of Mr. Richard and Lady Constance Combe; Lady Violet Poulett, sister of Earl Poulett; and Miss Reynolds, daughter of Sir Alfred Reynolds. The Bishop of St. Andrew's, Primate of the Scottish Episcopal Church, cousin of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Gough, vicar of Brompton, and the Rev. George Wilkinson, cousin of the bride. Mr. E. Cuninghame, R.N., acted as best man. Lady Des Vœux afterwards held a reception at her house in Cadogan-square.

KENNEDY TOWN GODOWNS.

At the Magisterial morning Court, Mr. Wontz, resumed the inquiry into the cause of the recent disastrous fire at Kennedy Town Godowns.

Mr. H. W. Looker was again present on behalf of several foreign insurance companies, whilst the Chinese companies were nearly all represented.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Hip See, the godown keeper, was recalled. In reply to Mr. Looker he said all the cargo was in the godown, excepting a hundred odd barrels of broken glass which were in the lane at the back. The other cargo was distributed upstairs and down. There was plenty of room in the ground floor godown.

EVERYTHING IN ORDER.

Yuen Coon Yue, partner in a firm in Bonham Strand West, said his firm had goods stored in Nos. 1, 2, and 4 godowns. The cargo consisted of rice, hemp bags, chaff, etc. In No. 4 godown their goods were roughly valued at about $43,000, and the total value of the goods in the three godowns to be about $80,000, and was covered by insurance in five Companies.

DEPARTMENT.

By Mr. Looker.—No. 4 godown was nearly full and the weight of rice contained therein would be about 11,000 piculs. He knew no other goods in the godown. No. 3 godown was quite full of rice. There was plenty of room in No. 1. Altogether in the two godowns there were about three thousand bags of rice. There was no meal in Nos. 1 and 2 to the extent of 11,000 bags. The rice was packed in gunny bags.

Ying Choi, godown keeper in No. 4, deposed to receiving information of the fire having broken out in godown No. 2, and on going there he found a large heap of rice chaff burning against the wall of No. 3 godown. They threw water on it, but not being able to extinguish it, a *fokt* ran and informed the police. He went back to No. 4, and saved his clothes and books. When he left No. 4 the fire had spread to there. The coolies were working in No. 2 and had two small paper oil lamps burning. Smoking was not allowed in the godowns.

By Mr. Looker.—When he went into No. 2, he went straight up to the fire and assisted to throw water on it. The fire had a good hold, so the sent one of his *fokts* to inform the police. He did not know anything about the goods in No. 3.

Another godown keeper was called, and spoke to being in No. 4, when the alarm was raised that fire was raging in No. 2. He did all he could to help put it out, but as they failed the police were sent for.

A police constable on No. 4 godown also gave evidence. He did not go back to save his clothing as the fire was too fierce. He was wearing nearly all his wardrobe. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Looker.—He did not know whether or not a man had been dismissed shortly before the fire.

The inquiry was adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m.

CANTON LEPER SETTLEMENT FUND.

We have to acknowledge the sum of $500 from the Professors and students of the Canton Christian College, and $50 from Mr. Ho Tung on behalf of the above fund.

DEVELOPING KOWLOON.

During the past few months we have had many indications of the progress being made with the opening up of Kowloon. This morning there are further signs of progress in announcements in the *Government Gazette* respecting particulars and conditions of sales of land. Kowloon Inland Lot, No. 1,161, comprising 145,150 square feet at Yaumati, held at an annual Crown rent of $1,832, is to be sold by public auction on the 10th inst., at an upset price of $65,318. The purchaser will have to expend on the property the sum of $150,000, in rateable improvements before the expiration of twenty-four calendar months from the day of sale, in addition to levelling the whole area of the lot to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. A road a hundred feet wide on the north, and one fifty feet wide on the east of the lot must be formed, the purchaser compensating any squatters interfered with.

A more valuable lot, but of about the same area, is to be disposed of by tender, Inland Lot No. 87, also at Yaumati, which it is proposed to lease at an annual rental of $13,350 square feet, is subject to an annual Crown rent of $1,605, and the premium is $72,076. The purchaser will have to expend on the rateable reclamation, and within thirty-six months of the day of sale must have expended on the lot not less than $50,000 in rateable improvements.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Ava*) 16th inst.
American (*Doric*) 4th inst.
American (*Manchuria*) 17th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 19th inst.

The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Calchas* left Vladivostock to-day daylight, for Hongkong *via* Nagasaki, Moji, etc. and may be expected here on 8th inst. in the morning.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Seydlitz* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th ult. left Singapore on Saturday at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on 8 inst. in the morning.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's.)

The Anglo-Russian Inquiry Commission.

LONDON, 1st, December.

Admiral Davies has accepted the appointment on the Anglo-Russian North Sea Inquiry Commission.

The Proposed Peace Conference.

Russia has suggested to The United States that the Hague Peace Conference be postponed till the conclusion of the war.

Bulgaria Buying Batteries.

The Bulgarian Chamber has adopted an extraordinary credit of £1,750,000 for the purchase of ninety batteries of quick-firers, and for extending the Black Sea coast defences.

LATER.

News from Kuropatkin.

General Kuropatkin reported on the 30th ultimo, that the Japanese rear guard was retreating from Tsin-khe-chon and were driven on the 29th ultimo, from the pass where they had halted; the Russian losses were slight. The Japanese then retired to another fortified pass a mile and a half further on, which the Russians captured after a short but stubborn resistance.

LIQUID FUEL.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONGKONG.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. inform us that on Monday morning next the s.s. *Goldmouth* will go on a trial trip for the purpose of demonstrating the working of liquid fuel. Capt. Starkey and the firm have issued invitations.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

Following is the League table up to date:—

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.
A.O.C.	5	5	1	0	15
H.K. Police	5	4	1	0	12
Craigengower	5	3	2	1	7
Civil Service	4	2	2	0	6
Kowloon	4	2	2	0	6
R.A.M.C.	8	2	6	0	6
R.E.	4	1	1	2	5
R.G.A. 83rd Co.	5	1	2	2	5
H.K. C. C. "A"	2	1	0	1	4
Parsees	3	0	3	0	0

N.B.—A win counts 3 points and a draw 1 point.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent to the London Chamber of Commerce an important statement with respect to the question of contraband of war. Tribute is paid to the conciliatory manner in which the Russian Government has received the representations addressed to it by His Majesty's Government, and satisfaction is expressed at the fact that the St. Petersburg authorities have conceded the principle that rice and provisions are to be regarded as only conditionally contraband. It is understood, says the circular, that Russian naval commanders have been furnished recently with instructions which will result in their exercising their belligerents rights for the future in a less rigorous and vexatious manner. The cases of the *Knight Commander*, *Arabia*, *Calchas*, and *Cheltenham* are forming the subject of appeals to the Supreme Admiralty Court in St. Petersburg, and there is reason to hope that the decisions will be reversed. The Russian Government have recognised in principle the claims on behalf of the *Frankby* and *Ettrickdale*, which were delayed in the Red Sea. The claims for the sinking of the *Hipsang*, the detention of the *Malacca* and the *Ardova* are in course of preparation.

THE PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

A London cable published in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* on October 20 stated that Lord Fitzwilliam and party were about to sail in the steamer *Veronique* on an exploring expedition in the Pacific, the object, it was believed, being to investigate some coal deposits in the Solomon Islands. Mr. J. Arundel, of the Pacific Phosphate Company, who is at present in Sydney, cabled to London in connection with the matter, and has just received a reply, to the effect that the expedition is proceeding to the Galapagos Group, and not to the Solomon Islands. The Galapagos Group is of volcanic formation, and lies on the Equator, about 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which the islands belong. The Archipelago derives its name from the enormous land tortoises formerly found there in great numbers, but the individual islands all possess names of English origin—probably bestowed by buccaneers, who made them a sort of headquarters during the seventeenth century. The group consists of seven principal islands, with about half-a-dozen of lesser size, and innumerable islets and rocks. The area is estimated at 2,940 square miles, of which Albemarle Island embraces one-half. Rising to a height of nearly 5,000ft., and with a climate dry, and somewhat tempered by a cool Peruvian current, the islands are covered with a dense vegetation on the southern side, which absorbs the moisture carried by the trade winds. On the northern side they are barren and forbidding in aspect, the lower parts covered entirely with ashes and lava, or with prickly scrub. Darwin puts the number of craters in the group at 2000. Some appear to be not yet extinct. The Archipelago was annexed by Ecuador in 1832, and attempts were made to colonise it. Charles Island was used as a penal settlement for some years, but it and Chatham are now occupied by agricultural colonists, the chief crop being sugar. Cotton, vegetation, and most cereals are also raised, and molasses, rum, and hides are exported.

NAVAL NOTES.

The *Leviathan* arrived from Weihaiwei yesterday afternoon, and will leave on the 5th inst. for the Mediterranean Station where she relieves the *Bacchante*. She takes away from here a number of time-expired men and drafts of acting seamen gunners who are going home to complete their qualifications in gunnery.

For throwing a signal book overboard a seaman of H.M.S. *Centurion*, now at Singapore, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Such insensate deeds as these are happily rare in the British Navy. A few years ago some one threw overboard parts belonging to the guns of one of the Channel Fleet battleships. The culprit was never discovered, but it was generally believed that spite dictated his action as there was dissatisfaction amongst certain members of the crew at the time. Of the few occasions on which signal books have been lost treachery has naturally been suspected. Carelessness or spite would, however, have been found the real explanation of the affair, could it have been probed to the bottom. At any rate, the Admiralty seem to have been quite satisfied that none of the missing volumes found their way into foreign hands, though certain rival Powers would gladly pay a big price for one of them. They spend a lot of money in trying to get a knowledge of the inside of things in the British Navy.

The decision to withdraw a number of small and obsolete vessels from stations abroad may be regarded as the first instalment of the reforms promised by the Admiralty. No one knows better than Sir John Fisher what a waste of men and money it is to keep such craft as the *Britomart* and *Pearl* in commission. The day of the gunboat and third-class cruiser has gone by, whilst the sloop is an anachronism that must soon disappear from the Navy list, says a home correspondent. On the China Station gunboats were retained for river service. But the Admiralty has, seemingly, come to the conclusion that this work can be better done by other ships. We built sloops especially for the Pacific, in order to keep down the coal bill. However, since the ill-fated *Condor* was wrecked, the sloop has fallen into disfavour. None too soon, either, for it is a worthless type of warship.

The splendid steaming qualities of the West-port, New Zealand, coal induced the Admiralty to largely adopt this fuel for the navy. It is stated, however, that some dissatisfaction is being felt with respect to certain features of the coal, which have been pointed out in a report that has been forwarded to the naval authorities in England. For one thing, it is asserted that the coal is of a very friable nature, and that at least 80 per cent. of it goes to "small," only 20 per cent. being marketable round coal. Further, if the coal is stacked for any length of time, as it must be with the navy, it has a tendency to turn to dust, and, consequently, loses its good qualities for steaming purposes. The importance of these statements is obvious. If they are correct the Admiralty will have to again take into consideration the question of the coal to be used on the men-of-war. This should be chance for New South Wales coal, says a Sydney exchange. The trade here is not very flourishing, and it is urged that the Admiralty in London should be approached for the purpose of having tests made, thus, if possible, ensuring that our coal is used on the Australian and China stations. So far as is known, the only objection to the Newcastle coal is that it makes too much flame, but that should not be an insuperable difficulty. The matter is worth the attention of those specially interested in the trade.

HARMSTONS' CIRCUS.

AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A very attractive programme was again gone through at the Circus last night. Wyndham's jump over a dining table on the steel wire is a marvellous feat, while the musical clown was inimicable and, as usual, delighted the audience. After the interval the riding contest for amateurs took place, and was the source of the utmost merriment, and kept the "house" in convulsion. The competitors were Messrs. I. Johnson, C. G. Mackie, P. Sutherland, W. Clarke, I. Knox and E. Deacon, the latter appearing as a circus riding-girl of a decade ago, with stiff, short muslin skirts, wig, powder and patches, all complete. The rules governing the contest was that the rider keeping on his feet on the pad the longest in three attempts was to be declared the winner. The efforts of the amateurs to retain a footing on their very unaccustomed "ground" were comical in the extreme, but all possibility of any accident through falling, was obviated by the riders being sustained, by means of a rope round their waists, attached to a pole in the centre, so that when they "fell," they were merely held dangling in mid-air to the huge delight of their friends. They all appeared to have the greatest difficulty in gaining their feet when once seated on the pad, while to maintain their equilibrium when they did succeed in standing up, was, with them, almost a sheer impossibility. In the end, however, Mr. Clarke was adjudicated the winner, and amidst rounds of applause, came forward and received from Mr. Cook, on behalf of the management, a trophy in the shape of a scarfpin, convertible into a shirt-stud. The programme was then continued, and as a finale the lions were again introduced, with the addition of the fourth animal which has been indisposed since her arrival. She, however, proved somewhat intractable, and inclined to "show her teeth," and it is doubtful if she will perform again for a while until she has entirely re-attained her normal condition of health. A special programme is being prepared for Monday next when H.E. the Governor and party will be present.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, MACAO.

To-morrow the Bishop of Macao will lay the foundation stone of the new cathedral to be built on the site of the old church, known as St. Paul's, the ruins of which are so familiar to visitors to that ancient and historical colony. At the present time the moment is opportune for us to present to our readers a historical sketch of the building whose crumbling facade stands as the most interesting religious monument and landmark in Macao. The sketch is extracted from an article on religious Memories contributed by W. L. from Macao, to the *Mangalore Magazine* and printed in the June, 1899, number of that publication.

After briefly reviewing the history of the Portuguese settlements in China the writer says:—

Coming to the subject of this paper, Religious Memories of Macao, we shall see what was the rapid and remarkable development of the department of the colony, that of education, under the auspices of the missionaries. In 1565 the first Jesuits entered the colony, and in a few years they had founded a missionary college. In 1595, the college was burnt down, but it was immediately rebuilt on a larger and more commodious scale. There were seventy or eighty rooms in it; not that so many missionaries were ever expected to reside there at a time, but Macao was the headquarters of the Japanese mission, then in its most flourishing period, and it often happened that large bands of missionaries had to await there the monsoon that was to take them to their field of labour. Then, many of the rooms must have been occupied by the young members of the Society, European as well as Japanese, preparing themselves for work in the mission where so many of them were to shed their blood for the faith which they preached. Japan is quaintly called by an old historian of the Society in Portugal, "the pet mission," owing, no doubt, to its popularity among the youthful aspirants to missionary life. Leon Pages, one of the late historians of Japanese missions, calls St. Paul's College at Macao "a training school of martyrs." As an educational institution, St. Paul's was soon provided with two masters of Latin, two professors of theology, one of philosophy and one of belles-lettres, while the establishment included a library, an observatory, and an apothecary shop. Where in those early days was John Havard, the pioneer of higher education in the English colonies of North America?

How many noble martyrs and illustrious missionaries, brothers and successors of St. Francis Xavier, enjoyed for a longer or shorter period the maternal hospitality of St. Paul's! Blessed Charles Spinola was there about the year sixteen hundred, and according to Pages, it was he who designed St. Paul's church, the magnificent façade of which is still standing. Blessed Francis Pacheco was professor of theology there for several years, and among the students at the same time was Blessed Didacus Carvalho, who was martyred in Japan in 1624. One cannot pass the ruined portal of the college, now no more, without going back in memory to the days when so many men of heroic mould daily passed that threshold.

The church of St. Paul's was begun in 1602, as was to be seen by the inscription on the corner-stone, but it was not completed until about 1623. The story of its building shows how intimately the interests of religion were affected by the vicissitudes of the colony, and to what extent the mission felt the ups and downs of commerce and war. In 1607, one of Macao's richly laden vessels from Japan, bearing the fortunes of many of the wealthiest colonists, was lost on her voyage home. The following year another vessel of the colony was captured in the straits of Singapore by the Dutch, and on the same day that the disheartening news reached Macao, three ships of the same inveterate enemies and rivals of the Portuguese sailed boldly into the Macao roads and took possession of a vessel all laden for Japan, while the crew happened to be ashore. Such losses weighed heavily upon the little colony, and many a work of zeal projected by the missionaries had to be delayed, or given up altogether, for want of the alms which in the time of prosperity flowed in so generously. Among the delays was that of the building of St. Paul's church. The edifice had been planned on a grand scale, and as money was wanting to execute the plans, work was discontinued.

Things went on in that way until an hour of common peril brought the different sections of the settlement more closely together, and when the trial was happily over, gratitude and joy opened the purses of the merchants for the completion of what was to be, and in fact has been ever since, the principal monument of the city. On the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1622, a formidable fleet of Macao's implacable enemies bore down upon the little peninsula, as if the Hollanders were determined to make themselves masters, once for all, of their rivals' prosperous colony. There were sixteen vessels, with about eight hundred men. They began the attack in the cool of the morning, confident, no doubt, of having the hot part of their work over before the heat of the day would be on. But the sturdy Hollanders little knew the valour of their opponents, who, though few in numbers, were prepared to offer the most determined resistence. Every man in Macao was to be a soldier, if not a hero. Not only did the wealthy merchants leave the breezy halls and the cool retreats of their gardens to shoulder a musket at the front, but even the missionaries, knowing well that the issue was a question of life and death for their work, took an active part in the preparations for defence. Fr. Rho, an accomplished mathematician, who later on took a prominent part in the celebrated astronomical work of the missionaries at Peking, rendered valuable service in the principal fortress situated on the summit of the hill near the college.

The assailant landed in a quiet little bay, and being much superior in numbers to the force sent against them, they advanced with firm opposition towards the city. But hardly had they rounded the hill near the shore, and come in sight of the town, when the fortress opened fire with four pieces. The principal gun, under the direction of Fr. Rho himself threw them into consternation by its first well directed shot. That was the beginning of their rout and of Macao's glorious victory, which may be spoken of at greater length in a subsequent paper.

So grateful were the colonists for Fr. Rho's services during the siege that they resolved that St. Paul's should be completed without further delay. Hence really beautiful church began to be raised behind monumental façade still standing almost intact. Fr. Jarric, the historian of the Indian missions, says that St. Paul's of Macao was similar to St. Paul's of Goa. The façade is all of granite richly sculptured with allegorical and mystical devices, the only fault perhaps to be found with it being that it appears somewhat overcharged. Only the front was of granite, the walls were massive structures of a kind of concrete, composed principally of ferruginous sand from decomposed granite, mixed with mud from the river and a little lime.

Fr. Alexander de Rhodes, S.J., the celebrated missionary to Cochin China, writing from Macao in 1633, says of St. Paul's college and church:—"Our Society have large college here which can be compared with the finest in Europe. At least the church is the most magnificent I have seen, even in Italy, excepting St Peter's at Rome." There may perhaps be some exaggeration in this judgment of the enthusiastic missionary, but his words are on record to show at least what impression the edifice made upon him. The writer has had the good fortune of hearing an old and highly honoured Portuguese native of the colony grow enthusiastic over the beauty of St. Paul's when it still stood in the first quarter of the century. The woodwork particularly, executed entirely by skilled Japanese workmen, was praised as exquisitely beautiful.

The church stood until 1835, when it was burnt down one blustering night in November. The frontispiece, as has been said, still stands almost intact, with even the fine bronze statues of Our Lady, of St. Paul, and four Jesuit Saints still in their niches. "What fine old cathedral is that?" visitors exclaim, as the outlines of the majestic ruins come in sight, from the deck of the steamer upon entering the harbour. From the ruins of the material edifice they may form some idea of importance of the mission which had such a beautiful church; but little do they think of the heroism which sent forth from St. Paul's so many generous youths and men of mature age, ready to sacrifice their best strength and talent to carry "the glad tidings" to the gentiles, ready, too, to give themselves up to the pit or the stake, in imitation of the Divine Pastor who "laid down his life for his sheep." Fr. de Rhodes, among others, records that the Fathers of St. Paul's used to keep with reverential care the relics of their martyrs in Japan, whenever any relics were to be obtained. They were all labelled and kept in good order, as long as the Jesuits were there, but later on, and particularly at the time of the fire, things fell into confusion, and the relics were thrown together with no label or mark to permit of distinguishing one from the other. They are still preserved in the domestic chapel of the Jesuits, once more established in Macao, to whose hands they reverted several years ago.

In the same chapel there is another relic of far greater interest. It is a part of the forearm of St. Francis Xavier, a bone several inches long. When the arm of the Saint was severed to be sent to Rome, two or three pieces of the bone were removed for distribution among the missions which had been the scenes of the Apostle's labours. The principal of these relics went to St. Paul's of Macao, as representing the mission of Japan, and also, perhaps, on account of Macao's proximity to the scene of the Saint's death. The Island of Sancian is only sixty miles from Macao. The relic is enclosed in a handsome silver reliquary which was made in London at the expense of a pious family in whose house the relic, though belonging to the cathedral, was kept after the burning of St. Paul's.

ANOTHER "CHEEFOOTERY."

The following cable was printed in our junior morning contemporary to-day:—

Shanghai, 2nd December, 4.15 p.m.

It is reported from Chefoo that the *Tungchow* (lately a Taikoo steamer) has been captured by the Japanese whilst attempting to run the blockade of Port Arthur.

The *Tungchow* was taken to Sasebo [It is difficult to understand the above telegram as, at the time of writing, the *Tungchow* is moored in the Hongkong harbour. She having been recognised as the fastest vessel in the C. N. Co.'s fleet, it may be that she escaped from Sasebo during the night and achieved a world's record.

COMMERCIAL.

4.30 p.m.

Following are some further alterations in Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts' share quotations:—

Farnhams	Tls. 177
Green Island Cements	$314

Shanghai advices of 28th ult. state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls. 135 new. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 90, 89 cash, Tls. 91 for December. Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 180/179/178 cash, Tls. 181/179 for December. Sumatras at Tls. 65½. Maatschappijs at Tls. 295 for November, Tls. 292½ for December and Tls. 310/310 for March. Horse Bazaars at Tls. 93. Astors at $27. Telephones at Tls. 60 for January. Municipals 5½ per cent. deb. at Tls. 91.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls. 161 C.N.E. for December. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 90 for December and Tls. 92 for March. Farnham, Boyds at 181 for December. Maatschappijs at Tls. 295.

To-day's Advertisements.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY, AVENIDA FORTUNA.

LAST FEW NIGHTS, LAST FEW NIGHTS, OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN HONGKONG.

MONDAY NIGHT, 5th December, UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, R.E., G.C.M.G., AND SUITE.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS OCCASION.

TUESDAY NIGHT, 6th December. First Production of the Historical Event "DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK," or the Life and Death of "BONNY BLACK BESS."

NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON December 7th. Doors Open 2 o'clock. Commence 2.30 o'clock. Children Half Price to Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: $1, $2 & $3. 50 Cents (for Chinese only). N.B.—The Electric Tramway Co. will run Special Cars before and after the Performances.

Booking Office for Box Seats and Dress Circle at the ROBINSON PIANO Co.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON & A. LEONARD, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [1280

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

December 9th, 10th and 11th, 1904.

THE Splendid Steamer "YING KING," 1,088 tons, Captain H. T. Page, will run Three Special Excursions to Macao as under:—

FRIDAY, December 9th, Leaving Hongkong 8.00 A.M., Returning from Macao 2 P.M.

SATURDAY, December 10th, Leaving Hongkong 3.00 P.M., Returning from Macao 11 P.M.

SUNDAY, December 11th, Leaving Hongkong 8.30 A.M., Returning from Macao 10 P.M.

FARES:
Saloon Single Journey...$2, with Cabin $3.
Return ... $3 ... $5
Second Class ... 50 cents each way.

Meals can be obtained on Board at $1 each. Wines and Spirits of the very best brands only supplied.

YUK ON S. S. Co., Ld., 219, Wing Lok Street.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [1301

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "BENGAL," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., *ex S.S. Victoria.*
From Australia, *ex S.S. Ortana.*
From Calcutta, *ex S.S. Suruaya.*
From Persian Gulf, *ex* B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be prosecuted within 14 days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [4

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued to BOMBAY, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "NUBIA," Captain F. N. Tillard, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 10th December at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's Steamer "Malwa" 9,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo at London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on the 29th January, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [4

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, 5th December, 1904, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [1303

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on MONDAY, 5th December, 1904, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

QUIET Pony, Trap and Harness, Quiet to ride or drive. Trained Chargers. Two first-class carriers and useful in the Hills.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [1304

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on TUESDAY, the 6th December, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE FANCY GOODS, Comprising:—

GOLD and SILVER CLOISONNE VASES, SATSUMA VASES, WALL PLATES and INCENSE BURNERS, SILK EMBROIDERIES, CUT-VELVET PICTURES, RAKEMONOS, SILVER WARE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [1305

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship "SEYDLITZ," Captain C. Dewers, due here with the outward German Mail about THURSDAY, A.M., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [3

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

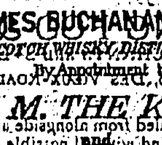
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "SUISANG," Captain F. Wheeler, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [1302

Intimation.



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.'S SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS. By Appointment to H. M. THE KING. H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [958

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

From	Steamers	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE".....	5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR".....	14th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SOBRALENSE".....	17th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON".....	20th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS".....	27th December.

S.S. "MOYUNE" left Singapore at daylight on the 29th ulto., and is expected here about 5th inst.

HOMEWARDS.

For	Steamers	To sail
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	6th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	20th December.
*GENOA, M'LLES, HAVRE & L'POOL	"NINGCHOW".....	22nd December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	3rd January, 1905.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HYSON"	17th January, "
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HECTOR".....	20th January, "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"PRIAM"	31st January, "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

For	Steamer	To sail
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, *vid* NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PELEUS".....	28th December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [2

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA	"TAMING" *.....	6th December.
SHANGHAI.....	"TAIWAN" †	6th " 4 p.m.
KOBE.....	"CHINGTU"	7th "
KOBE.....	"KANSU"	7th "
NINGPO and SHANGHAI.....	"KWEILIN" †	7th " 4 p.m.
PORT-DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA" * ‡	10th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS, (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [7

Hongkong–Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships.—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 10th Dec., at 10 A.M.
RUBI.....	2540	R. W. Almond...	"	SATURDAY, 17th Dec., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904. [8

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Steamship	About
"CLAVERDALE".....	30th December, 1904.
"RAS ISSA".....	20th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1904. [1181

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
FOR
PORTLAND, OREGON,
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH
THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"..	5,198	Schuldt	December 13th, 1904.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagner	January 9th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Brehmer.....	January 25th, "
"ARABIA"	4,483	Bahls	February 29th, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.
15]

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904. [1091

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES, From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904. [819

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

	Tons	Captain
"KWONG CHOW"...	1,309...	J. P. MARTIN.
"KWONG TUNG"...	1,238...	H. W. WALMER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 8.30 Every Evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock Every Evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey $4
Meals .....(Each) 1

The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904. [781

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING,"

Captain E. J. Page, of 1,088 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unexcelled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class.....$3.00 for Single journey.
2nd " ..... 1.50 " "
Meals ..... 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street.
WENDT & Co.,
Canton Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1904 [1041

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer

"YING KING,"

Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY, leaving the Company's wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao at 7.30 P.M.

The Steamer will lay alongside the S.S. *Perseverance's* wharf at Macao.

FARE:
1st Class Single Ticket $2.00, with Cabin $3.00
" Return " $3.00, " $5.00
Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board at $1 each meal.

YUK ON & Co., LD.
S. A. NORONHA,
Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904 [998

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.

FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single $3; Return Ticket, $5; 2nd Class, $1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single Ticket, $1; Return, $2; 3rd Class, Single, 30 cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.

TIFFIN and DINNER can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of $2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged $3 extra.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1904. [997

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

1904.	About
"ST. HUGO"	6th December.
"SHIMOSA"	28th "

For Freight and further information, apply to

RODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1904.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA,

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1904. [1290

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILLEHAD,"
of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th of December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [3

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Cordouan*, from Havre ex s.s. *Laos*, from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Marseille*, and from Marseilles ex s.s. *Tourane*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 6th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th December, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1904. [9

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOCOTRA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *Mongolia*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, the 29th instant.

Goods not cleared by the 5th December, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1904. [1

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ARMENIA,"

Captain Forst, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY,

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

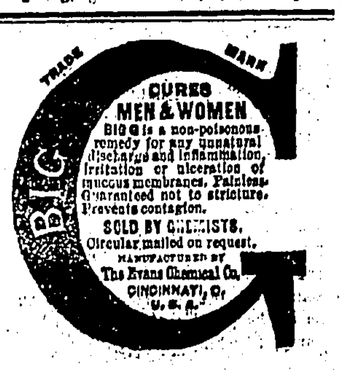
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Gouds remaining undelivered after the 5th December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th December, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1904. [128



HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 19th November, 100 cts. per $ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa lb	17
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	17
" Roast—Shiu " " ..... "	17
" Breast—Ngau Lam ..... "	13
" Soup, Tong Yuk ..... "	14
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa ..... "	18
" " Sorjoin—Ngau Lau..... "	26
" Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung ... "	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know..... per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each	45
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li..... "	55
" Head—Ngau Tau ..... "	55
" Heart—Ngau Sum ..... "	9
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin..... "	14
" Feet—Ngau Kerk..... each	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu..... "	8
Tail—Ngau Mei ..... "	16
" Liver—Ngau Con .....lb	9
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To..... "	5
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok.....set	75
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat .....lb	24
" Leg—Yeung Pei ..... "	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau ..... "	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong ..... "	16
" Brains—Chi Know.....per set	2
" Feet—Chi Kerk ..... "	12
" Fry—Chi Chak ..... "	12
" Head—Chi Tau ..... "	15
" Heart—Chi Sum .....each	8
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu .....pair	7
" Liver—Chi Kon .....lb	24
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat ..... "	20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk ..... "	—
" Leg—Chu Pei ..... "	24
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau ..... "	17
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok .....set	55
" Heart—Yeung Sum .....each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu ..... "	10
" Liver—Yeung Con.....lb	20
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai ... "	16
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau ..... "	17
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau ..... "	20
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk..... "	18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong, "	15

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai .....lb	28
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai..... "	30
Ducks—Ap..... "	22
Doves—Pan Kau .....each	15
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.....per doz.	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai .....lb	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai ..... "	24
Geese—Ngoi ..... "	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo ..... pair	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng ..... each	—
Hare—Tu Chai..... "	75
Partridge—Che Khoo ..... "	70
Pheasant—Shan Kai .....pair	1.80
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup ..... each	30
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup "	25
Quail—Um-Chun ..... "	20
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk.....dozen	70
Snipe—Sa Chui ..... each	30
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ..... "	58
" Hen— " " Na ..... "	1.50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap .....pair	65
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai.....each	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap .....per pair	1.10

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu .....lb	13
Bream—Bin Yu..... "	12
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu "	13
Carp—Li Yu ..... "	14
Catfish—Chik Yu ..... "	10
Codfish—Mun Yu..... "	13
Crabs—Hai ..... "	11
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu ..... "	11
Dab—Sa Mang Yu ..... "	10
Dace—Wong Mei Lun ..... "	10
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa ..... "	8
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu ..... "	12
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu ..... "	13
" Yellow—Wong Sin..... "	24
Frogs—Tien Kai ..... "	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan ..... "	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu ..... "	11
Herrings—Tso Pak ..... "	14
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu ..... "	16
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu..... "	13
Loach—Wu Yu..... "	9
Lobsters—Lung Ha ..... "	24
Mackerel—Chi Yu ..... "	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu ..... "	22
Mullet—Chai Yu ..... "	14
Oysters—Sang Hoo ..... "	13
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu ..... "	14
Perch—Tau Loo ..... "	13
Pike—Fa Paw Poong ..... "	8
Plaice—Pan Yu..... "	14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong ..... "	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong..... "	32
Prawns—Ming Ha.....lb	48
Ray—Pei Pa Sa ..... "	8
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung..... "	13
Roach—Chun Yu ..... "	10
Salmon, (C'ton), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu..... "	32
Shark—Sa Yu ..... "	9
Skate—Po Yu ..... "	10
Shrimps—Ha ..... "	20
Snapper—Lap Yu..... "	18
Soles—Tat Sa Yu..... "	14
Tench—Wan Yu ..... "	14
Turbot—Cho How Yu..... "	15
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu... "	75
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai ..... "	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan.....lb	20
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko.....lb	20
" (Chefoo)—Tim Chun Ping " Ko..... "	—
" Small—Hoi Tong..... "	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi .....each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu ..... "	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu "	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut..... "	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou ..... "	10
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz .....each	8
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz.....lb	20
Lemons, China—Ning Moong..... "	5
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong "	5
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con	16
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong.....each	8
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong.....	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz ..... doz.	20
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim Chang	5
" Small—Tai Kut .....catty	6
" Mandarin—Tim Kut ..... "	—
Olives—Pak Lam .....lb	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li...	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	—
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Pennuts,—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Chio	7
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law .....each	20
" 2nd cocking—Chung-tang Paw-law ..... "	—
Platams—Tai Chen	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai ..... "	—
Pumolo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau ..... "	10
Walnuts, Hop Tou	15
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk .....lb	6
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	6
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau	5
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi.....	2
Beans Long—Tau Kok	8
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau..... each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	—
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	3
Brassica—Pak Choi.....	3
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	8
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy.....	3
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau .....each	2
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi ..... "	10
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun ..... "	2
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa .....each	30
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa .....each	20
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	15
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	8
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	8
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi...	—
Chilles Dried—Con Lat Chiu	20
" Red—Hung Fa "	8
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	6
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	3
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	3
Garlic—Suen Tau.....	7
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung	5
" old—Lo Keung	4
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan.....	20
Indian Corn—Suk Mai .....piece	3
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi .....each	1
Water Chesnuts—Ma Tai ..... "	4
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai "	9
Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau ...	8
" Green—Sang Chung.....	3
" S'hai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	5
" Japan—Yat Poon " "	6
Okroes—Mo Ker	—
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai	1
Gradus Pea	—
Green Peas—Cheng Tau.....	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	2
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai	4
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai ...	—
" American—Fa Ki " ...	—
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai	—
" Macao—Oh Moon " "	—
Pumpkin—Thong Kwa	2
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai.....dozen	2
Rhubarb	—
Shalots—Con Chung Tau	8
Spinage (Chinese)—Taw Choi	5
Spinach—Yin Choi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Kai.....	7
Taros—Wu Tau	2
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak	3
" English—Yeung Low Pak..piece	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
Waters Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi.....	8
" Caltrops—Lan Kok.....lb	—
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau ..... "	—
Yams—Tai Shu.....	3

M. A. JOHANSSEN,
Acting Inspector of Markets.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Leviathan, Br. cruiser, 14,500, F. G. Kirby, 2nd Dec.,—from Wei-hai-wei.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 678, G. Schlaikier, 2nd Dec.,—Tourane 28th Nov., and Hoihow 1st Dec., Coal and Gen.—J. & Co.
Sophie Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 2,622, A. Walsen, 2nd Dec.,—Philadelphia 8th Oct., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Bengal, Br. s.s., 2,751, G. Philipps, 3rd Dec.,—Bombay 17th Nov., and Singapore 27th, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chingtu, Br. s.s., 1,479, J. McD. Howie, 3rd Dec.,—Melbourne 3rd Nov., Port Darwin 23rd, and Manila 30th, Gen.—B. & S.
Triumph, Ger s.s., 769, A. Hansen, 3rd Dec.,—Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 2nd Dec., Gen.—O. S. K.
Shahzada, Br. s.s., 1,296, J. Martin, 3rd Dec.,—Newchwang via Chefoo 28th Nov., Gen.—Nam Wo & Co.
Elg, Nor. s.s., 708, Christophersen, 3rd Dec.,—Nihgpo 30th Nov., Ballast.—S., W. & Co.
Hong Bee, Br. s.s., 1,056, Peters, 3rd Dec.,—Penang 23rd Nov., and Singapore 26th, Gen.—Chinese.
Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 3rd Dec.,—Shanghai 30th Nov., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co
Hellas, Ger. s.s., 1,539, Rode, 3rd Dec.,—Canton 3rd Dec., Gen.—S. & Co.
Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, F. Bremer, 3rd Dec.,—Canton 3rd Dec., Gen.—S. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Petchaburi, for Amoy.
Frithjof, for Swatow.
San Cheong, for Canton.
Esang, for Shanghai.
Kwangtak, for Shanghai.
Chiyuen, for Canton.
Brier Hull, for Pore Pirie Australia.
Hotching, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Ping On, for Sha-u-tsung.
Tyr, for Hongay.
Derwent, for Saigon.
Machew, for Swatow.
China, for Shanghai.
Yingking, for Canton.
Tak Hing, for West River.
Segovia, for Singapore.
Apenrade, for Haiphong.
Wingchai, for Macao.
Shasada, for Canton.
Hoi Ho, for West River.
Kwongtung, for Canton.
Hopsang, for Singapore.
Wo Ping, for West River.

Departures.

Dec. 3.

Simla, for Europe.
China, for San Francisco.
Willehad, for Nagasaki.
Waihora, for Amoy.
Petchaburi, for Amoy.
Kansu, for Canton.
Bengal, for Shanghai.
Kwangtak, for Shanghai.
Hopsang, for Singapore.
Tyr, for Hongay.
Onsang, for Hongay.
Esang, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Chingtu*, from Australian Ports—Messrs. A. De Ath, Milne, Murphy, Frank May, Millar, W. P. Brown, H. J. Highfield, Mrs. De Ath, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Knight, Messrs. Briggs, Goodman and Wallace, 8 Chinese and 10 Japanese.

Per *Bengal*, for Hongkong from Bombay—Mr. E. Abrahams, and Miss Murdock. For London—Lady and Miss Noel, Mr. L. Leask, and Master and Mrs. Anderson. From Marseilles—Major Radcliffe, Mr. E. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, and Miss K. Seymour. From Singapore—Messrs. S. Eng Lock, T. Swee Key, C. C. Wykoff, Yeong Yong, Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown and child, Misses Shirtcliffe (2), 2 Mail Agents, and 2 Assistants. From London—Mrs. Rymers. For Shanghai—Messrs. J. Douglas, H. Barnett, Miss Grey, and Mr. Ridoway. From Marseilles—Mrs. Coutts. From Brindisi—Mr. Ord. From Singapore—Messrs. C. L. Johnson, R. Hunter and A. H. Turner. For Yokohama from London—Mr. M. Arnould. From Gibraltar—Misses Harrison (2). From Marseilles—Mrs. Tegner.

Per *Hong Bee*, from Singapore—932 Chinese.

Per *Triumph*, from Coast Ports—Messrs. Thomas, Rodes, Rev. F. Franson, and 93 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per *Rubi*, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. B. Gloria, Mrs Oscar Schutze, Mrs. A. W. Kimball, Lieut. and Mrs. C. O. Thomas, Mrs. W. P. Elliot, Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, Miss Clements, Major and Mrs. Sibley, Messrs. James N. Wolfson, A. R Cotton, Lal Deen, Jas. Wolfson, A. R. Cotton, Chan Chong, Chan La Lao, Liong San and Ng Yim.

Per *Simla*, from Kobe for London—Messrs. T. Gorton and J. Wolstancroft. For Brindisi—Mr. C. Wittman. From Yokohama for Port Said—Mr. J. Inglis. From Shanghai for London—Mr. C. Caines, Mrs. G. E. Burgoyne and child, and Mr. C. H. Allen. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. L. Girard, and Mr. Joas Manoel. For Port Said—Mrs. H. D. Fedoroff and family. For Colombo—Miss Rose Lobinstine. For Penang—Mr I. C. Jones. From Hongkong for London—Messrs W. H. Cambridge, William B. Jones, S. W. Merchant, Comdr. R. Nugent, R.N. For Marseilles—Mrs. F. L. Guild, Mr. A. E. Kaeser, Mr and Mrs. E. T. Bond. For Brindisi—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Stark. Mrs. Sneffit, Von Pilsach, Mr. Frank Boles, Misses Alice, Mary, Martha L. Brown, Misses Elizabeth, Grace Brown, Mrs. Wessel, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Clark, Mrs. J. K. Speed, Miss M. Shimp, Messrs. Sydney Lenz and Harry Lenz. For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. L. Hemilton. For Colombo—Count Mortague, For Singapore—Mrs. Fielding and family, and Mr. G. L. Duncan. From Kobe for Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Borneo	Sandakan	M. & Co.	Dec. 5
Aragonia	Japan	P. & A. Co	Dec. 5
Kumsang	Singapore	J., M. & Co	Dec. 7
Seydlitz	Singapore	M. & Co.	Dec. 8
Doric	Japan	P. M. Co.	Dec. 8
Capri	Singapore	C. & Co.	Dec. 8
Manchuria	San F'cisco	P. M. Co.	Dec. 17
Calchas	V'vostok	B. & S.	Dec. 17
Emp. of China	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 19
Njcomedia	Portland	P. & A. Co	Dec. 24
Deucalion	Victoria	B. & S.	Jan. 3

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

U.S.S. Fathomer ... at Kowloon Dock,
Agincourt ... " " "
Empress of Japan ... " " "
Hue ... " " "
Kwongchow ... " " "
H.M.S. Vengeance ... " " "
Else ... " " "
Vigilante ... " " "
Indravelli ... " " "
Andree Rickmers ... " Cosmopolitan "
Hankow ... " " "
Sysang ... " Aberdeen "

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.

Agincourt, Br. s.s., 2,876 Worsnop, 3rd Oct.,—Hainan 1st Oct., Ballast.—Order.
Amara, Br. s.s., 1,566, J. C. Mattock, 1st Dec.,—Moji 25th Nov., Coal.—M. B. K.
Andree Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. C. Köhn, 25th Nov.,—Bangkok 16th Nov., Rice.—B. & S.
Apenrade, Ger. s.s., 611, A. P. Ulderup, 29th Nov.,—Haiphong 26th Nov., Gen.—J. & Co.
Atlantic, Am. s.s., 670, Antacenti, 26th Nov.,—Manila 19th Nov, Sugar.—Barretto & Co.
Belgian King, Br. s.s., 2,353, J. Hayton, 2nd Dec.,—Moji 23rd Nov., Coal.—B. & Co.
Breiz Huel, Fr. s.s., 2,933, J. B. Andrairs, 19th Nov.,—New York 26th Sept., Petroleum,—S. O. Co.
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 26th Nov.,—Saigon 21st Nov., Gen.—Man Fat & Co.
Edendale, Br. s.s., 717, Moss, 4th Nov.,—Saigon 28th Oct., Rice.—Master.
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 22nd Nov.,—Vancouver 31st Oct., and Shanghai 19th Nov., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, N. A. Haraldsen, 30th Nov.,—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 28th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.
Gaea, Nor. s.s., 960, Dahl, 30th Nov.,—Iloilo 26th Nov., Gen.—Chinese.
Germania, Ger. s.s., 538, H. Flügel, 23rd Nov.,—Kiel 20th Sept., Ballast.—S. & Co.
Goldmouth, Br. s.s., 4,863, Starkey, 1st Dec.,—Batoum 25th Oct., Oil.—D. & Co., Ld.
Hue, Fr. s.s., 705, Godineau, 27th Nov.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 26th Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.
Indravelli, Br. s.s., 3,215, S. Cullington, 28th Nov.,—Shanghai 24th Nov., Ballast.—J., M. & Co.
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 30th Nov.,—Calcutta 13th Nov., Penang and Singapore 24th, Gen.—D., S. & Co., Ld.
Longships, Br. s.s., 2,843, Clucas, 30th Nov.,—Moji 22nd Nov., Coal.—B. & Co.
Machew, Ger. s.s., 996, H. Harjes, 29th Nov.,—Bangkok 21st Nov., Rice.—B. & S.
Medan, Ger. s.s., 764, O. Stolberg, 30th Nov.,—South Sea Island (Yap) 22nd Nov., Copra.—S. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3,003, G. S. McGregor, 30th Nov.,—Wei-hai-wei 26th Nov., Ballast.—Naval Stores Office.
Ormley, Br. s.s., 1,730, Olsen, 1st Dec.,—Moji 24th Nov., Coal.—D. & Co., Ld.
Riverdale, Br. s.s., 2,752, Hay, 29th Nov.,—Kutchinotzu 24th Nov., Coal.—D. & Co., Ld.
Sealda, Br. s.s., 3,438, Geo. Brown, 29th Nov.,—Moji 23rd Nov., Coal.—J., M. & Co.
Segovia, Ger. s.s., 3,795, C. Schönfeldt, 2nd Dec.,—Shanghai 28th Nov., Gen.—H. A. L.
Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, A. Bendixen, 1st Dec.,—Bangkok 23rd Nov., Rice.—J. & Co.
Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,776, F. Wheeler, 25th Nov.,—Samarang, (Java) 13th Nov., Sugar.—J., M. & Co.
Thea, Ger. s.s., Fulda, 30th Nov.,—Cardiff 29th Oct., Coal.—J. & Co.
Tjipanas, Dut. s.s., 2,400, P. Zwart, 1st Dec.,—Makassar 23rd Nov., Gen.—C. J. L.
Tritor, Ger. s.s., 1,500, Kraeft, 1st Dec.,—Moji 25th Nov., Coal.—Order.
Tungchow, Br. s.s., 987, Parkis, 23rd Nov.,—Shanghai 20th Nov., Ballast.—Order.
Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128, Rolfe, 2nd Dec.,—Manila 29th Nov., Hemp and Gen.—J., M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Ancines, Br. bq., 1,700, Salter, 26th Nov.,—Fremantle 20th Sept., Sandalwood—Order.
Evie T. Ray, Am. bq., 918, Karten, 6th Aug.,—Manila 20th June, Timber.—Order.
Prince Robert, Br. 4-masted bq., 2,555, Hansen, 22nd Nov.,—New York 9th July, Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
Second Sunday in Advent.

The following will be the order of service to-morrow:—

Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m., Responses: Ferial Venite: Lee, Psalms: Monk, Aldrich and Woodward, Benedictus: Ward in A., Jubilate: Goodson in C., Hymn: 531.

Holy Communion 12 noon, Kyrie: Baker in F., Hymns: 321 and 52.

Evensong, 5.45 p.m., Responses: Ferial, Psalms: Ferial, Psalms: Battishill, Jones, and Hopkins, Magnificat: Mornington in D., Nunc Dimittis: Barnby in F., minor, Hymns: 47, 243 and 222, Vesper Hymn: Ward (No. 2.)

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Queen's Road, West.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Woodward; Te Deum, Russell; Jubilate, Barnby; Hymns, 58, 4, 593 and 227; Kyrie.

Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.

Evening Prayer: Magnificat, Goss; Nunc Dimittis; Savage, Hymns, 59, 435, 595 and 12.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass *(Chin.)* 6 a.m., *(Port.)*, 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service *(English)*, 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass. 8 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Macao—Per *Wingchai*, 4th Dec., 8 A.M.
Canton—Per *Powan*, 4th Dec., 9 A.M.
Kongmoon and Samshui—Per *Tak Hing*, 4th Dec., 9 A.M.
Namtao—Per *Taichun*, 4th Dec., 9 A.M.
Sanbue—Per *Hoi Fu*, 4th Dec., 9 A.M.
Amoy—Per *Hongbee*, 4th Dec., 9 A.M.
Quang-chow-wan—Per *Hotching*, 4th Dec., 9 A.M.
Kongmoon and Kumchuk—Per *Pakkong* 4th Dec., 9 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per *Machew*, 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
Macao—Per *Wingchai*, 5th Dec., 7.30 A.M.
Canton—Per *Kinshan*, 5th Dec., 7.30 A.M.
Macao—Per *Heungshan*, 5th Dec., 1.45 P.M.
Canton—Per *Fatshan*, 5th Dec., 5 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kumchuk, Samshui, Shiuhing, Takhing and Wuchow—Per *Lintan*, 5th Dec., 5 P.M.
Namtao—Per *Taichun*, 5th Dec., 5 P.M.
Sanbue—Per *Hoi Fu*, 5th Dec., 5 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Lightning*, 6th Dec., 2 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Tjipanas*, 6th Dec., 3 P.M.
Manila—Per *Taming*, 6th Dec., 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Taiwan*, 6th Dec., 3 P.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Anderson, Major and Mrs. E. D.
Anderson, Master
d'Arc, G. L.
Ascoli, Mr. and Mrs. V.
Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. B. J.
Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. T. E. and child
Birbeck, R. J.
Bisney, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Bisney, Miss
Bissell, W. S.
Blair, D. K.
Boggan, Mr. and Mrs. and infant
Bonner, E. A.
Bornand, Mr.
Borthwick, R. W.
Borthwick, Mrs. R. W. and child
Boyce, W. B.
Briggs, C. T.
Broughall, L.
Charles, R.
Clark, T.
Clark, W. G.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs.
Corderoy, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Cornabe, R.N., Lieut. W. E.
Cotton, Miss
Courtney, G. N.
Craig, H. J.
Cunningham, G.
Davies, F. O.
Davies, Mrs. J. T.
Deacon, F. B.
Dean, G.
Dewey, A. B.
Dewey, C. D.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J.
Downing, T. C.
Edwards, G. H.
Emerson, A.
Fisher, H. G.
Flamdrin, J.
Forster, Dr. A. F.
Freeman, Dr. W. P.
Glover, C.
Goodman, M.
Grant, A. W.
Grey, C. E.
Hall, Capt. T.
Hanron, J.
Harding, R.
Hardy, Mrs. C. S.
Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. H.
Humphrey, R.N. Lieut K. N.
Hurst, R.N., Engineer-Capt.
Icely, Rev. F.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. H.
Katsch, E. A.
Kempf, H. H.
Knight, Mr. and Mrs. L. G.
Launay, Mr. and Mrs.
Lewis, A. R.
Ley, R.N., Dr. B.
Macdonald, D.
Macdonald, Dr. R. N.
Mackie, C. Gordon
Marriott, Dr. O.
McAran, T. P.
Meikle, Mr. & Mrs. E. and infant
Menashee, L.
Miller, P. L.
Milton, Miss
Moir, R.N., Lt. and Mrs. W. M.
Moon, Mr. & Mrs. E. M.
Murdock, Miss
Muller, F. A.
Newington, A. G.
Pattie, Mrs. J. A.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Price, Mrs. P. M.
Puddepha, W. T.
Ranney, Mr. and Mrs. F. O.
Rayner, F. S.
Rice, P. F.
Robertson, W. R.
Rodes, Z.
Rome, Dr.
Rutherford, N. H.
Sayer, G. Burton
Bayle, R. T. D.
Scott, Mr. & Mrs. J. G.
Skott, C.
Smith, H. S.
Somerville, Geo.
Soper, C. H.
Stein, A. L.
Stewart, W. M.
Tegner, Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas, C. B.
Thomson, Dr. J. C.
Thornborrow, J.
Trimnell, W. D.
Walker, W. P.
Wakefield, Mrs. & Miss
Weatherhead, R.N., Lt.
Wemyss, J. L.
Whitton, Mrs. A. M., child and infant
Wise, Mrs. A. B.
Wolff, Philip
Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs. C. E.
Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon
Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. F., nurse & infant

KING EDWARD.

Brown, F. C. V.
Casulli, D. C.
Chaplin, Miss C.
Chaplin, Miss E.
Crowe, Capt. E. S.
Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. L. A.
Hanmer, Thos. A.
Jackson, Mrs. & child
Jameson, J. Watt
Jameson, Mrs. J. W.
Kiene, F.
Kiene, Mrs.
Kirby, R.N., Capt. F. G.
Kofod, Capt. F.
Kraaij, G.
Lugebil, V.
May, Alfred J.
May, Ernest A. G.
Nugent, R.N., Comdr. R.
Pratt, R.N., Lt.-Comdr. F. D.
Rose, Mr. & Mrs. Thos. I.
Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Alexr. and family
Schlutz, C. L.
Shepherd, Bruce
Staeger, O.

CONNAUGHT.

Alton, R.
Banyard, Miss
Barnes, J. S.
Beers, H. H.
Bell, Mrs. J.
Brandson, Miss
Browne, J.
Cameron, J. D. M.
Christie, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Cooke, W. H.
Cronin, John
Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Ezekiel, R. M.
Fabrias, Mrs. J., child and nurse
Gilleno, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Ginnett, Miss I.
Howard, E.
Howley, Dr.
Jackson, T. B.
Leonard, A.
Love, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Love, Master W.
Macmillian, A. C.
Menashih, R.
Namirez, Mr.
Palmer, Miss
Parker, W. T.
Pemberton, Mr.
Reeves, Miss M.
Ross, H.
Sellars, F.
Templeman, C.
Webb-Bowen, M.

PEAK.

Atkinson, R. D.
Beattie, J. M.
Beattie, M. P.
Benderick, Capt. and Mrs., children and maid
Benson, Major & Mrs.
Bentwick, Mrs.
Boyle, Lady F.
Boyle, Lady and maid
Brown, Col. F. T.
Brown, Mrs. L. F.
Brown, Miss
Brown, Miss Ethel
Chapman, A.
Chichester, Major and Mrs. A. A.
David, A. J.
David, Jr., Mr.
Dixon, Mr.
Dymock, Lieut. A.
Ferrier, Col. G. H.
Gaunt, R.N., Comdr. and Mrs.
Grant, A. R.
Hardy, R.N., Capt.
Hardy, Mrs. E. C.
Hassun, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. R.
Hassan, Mr.
Haseland, F. A.
Holborow, Mr.
Hudig, D.
Jeffries, H. U.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Josling, Major C. L.
Lang, Mr.
Martin, R.
Moxon, Mr. and Mrs, Herbert
Muelle, Consul E.
Ollis, F. B.
Ormiston, Major and Mrs.
Phillips, Major
Pollock K.C., Mr.
Poxton, Mr.
Ross, Major
Sawer, Mrs.
Smith, C. W.
Smith, A. Findlay
Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Spalckhaver, W. O. C.
Steavenson, D.
Stokes, Mr.
Stopani, Mr.
Stoppa, Mr.
Story, Mr.
Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Watkins, R.E., Capt. and Mrs.
Watson, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Wenborn, S. T.
White, Dr. and Mrs. M. J.
Worsnop, Capt.
Yates, Mr. & Mrs C. C.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Clark, J.
Dapp, G. H.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.
Lauder, P.
Morrell, G. E.
Nicholls, E. A.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, E. Grant
Southam, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Montague
Woodward, Mr. & Mrs and children

KOWLOON.

Bennett, W. C.
Cullington, Capt. and Mrs.
Mitchell, Mr.
Thomson, Major and Mrs. G. S.
Pinkston, Col.
Plaisant, Mr. and Mrs. A. P.
Plaisant, P.
Plaisant, Mr. & Mrs. P.
Rowe, Mrs. W. E. and child
Tremonger, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs.
Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.

OCCIDENTAL.

Baird, B. A.
Barker, W.
Bohlmann, O.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C.
Chandler, Lieut. F.
Coleman, Y. M.
Cornand, Mr. and Mrs.
Dibrell, W. C.
Harrop, H. W.
Hopkins, L. M.
Kemp, H. N.
Keyt, Dr. F.
Lorentzen, Mrs.
McClay, A.
Peterson, Mrs. & child
Pezau, Lieut. T.
Robinson, H.
Smith, H. S.
Stephens, H.
Trenmann, Capt.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	Hongkong
Albion †	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain Sydney R. Fremantle	Wei-hai-wei
Algerine	sloop	1,050	6	1,400	Commander R. Nugent	Hongkong
Amphitrite	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Captain Charles Windham, C.V.O.	Wei-hai-wei
Andromeda	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain R. Nelson Ommanney	Wei-hai-wei
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tufnell	Singapore
Bramble	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1,300	Lieut.-Commander Oscar M. Makins	Hongkong
Britomart	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1,300	Lieut.-Commander T. D. Pratt	Hongkong
Centurion	battleship, 1st class	10,500	14	13,000	Captain Fegan	Wei-hai-wei
Cressy	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Hon. T. Tudor	Singapore
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300		Hongkong
Espiègle	sloop	1,070	10	1,400	Commander L. de W. Satow	Singapore
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander C. Asser	Hongkong
Fearless	cruiser, 3rd class	1,580	12	3,200	Commander P. V. Lewes, D.S.O.	Singapore
Glory *	battleship, 1st class	12,050	16	13,500	Captain Hon. Stopford	Hongkong
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000		Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000		Wei-hai-wei
Humber	storeship	1,640	—	800	Lieut. P. M. Riadore	Hongkong
Iphigenia	cruiser, 2nd class	3,600	8	7,000	Captain William B. Fawckner	Shanghai
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3,900	Lieut.-Commander J. A. Gregory	Wei-hai-wei
Kinsha	river gunboat	85	4	—	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Powell	Yangtsze
Leviathan	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	13,592	Captain F. G. Kirby	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	West River
Ocean	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain T. G. Greet	Wei-hai-wei
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300		Hongkong
Phœnix	sloop	1,015	6	1,400	Commander W. H. Nicholson	Hongkong
Rambler	surveying-vessel	835	6	650	Commander C. E. Monro	Labuan
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Rosario	sloop	980	6	1,400	Commander G. W. Vivian	en route Singapore
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay	West River
Sirius	cruiser, 2nd class	3,600	8	7,000	Captain C. H. H. Moore	Wei-hai-wei
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Davidson	Yangtsze
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Lieut. Q. Crauford	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Commodore Dicken	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander E. V. Dugmore	Yangtsze
Thetis	cruiser, 2nd class	3,400	8	9,000	Captain J. A. C. Wilkinson	Hongkong
Tweed	coast defence gunboat	363	3	200	Lieut.-Commander R. H. Keate	Hongkong
Vengeance	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain Leslie Stuart, C.M.G.	Hongkong
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300		Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander Ernest C. Hardy	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander H. M. Wells	Hongkong
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Hugh Somerville	Yangtsze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Wason	Yangtsze

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.
† Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, C.B., C.M.G.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commanding Officers.	Last reported at
Achéron	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Lieut. Ferret	Saigon
Argus	river gunboat	123	—	500	Lieut. Jeannel	Canton
Aspic	gunboat	475	3	450	Lieut. Grellier	Haiphong
Avalanche	river gunboat	140	5	150		Haiphong
Baionnette	river gunboat	—	—	150		Saigon
Caronade	river gunboat	—	—	150	Lieut. Hue	Saigon
Casse-tête	river gunboat	140	5	150		Saigon
Chateaurenault†	protected cruiser	8,018	18	1,700	Captain Prat	Saigon
Comète	gunboat	525	4	438	Lieut. Merveilleux du Vignaux	Bangkok
D'Assas	armoured cruiser	4,000	31	9,500	Captain Allaire	Saigon
Décidée	gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieutenant L'Eost	Saigon
Descartes	cruiser	3,985	14	5,500	Commander Amet	Saigon
Estoc	river gunboat	303	—	—	Lieut. Mère	Haiphong
Francisque	destroyer	303	7	6,300	Lieut. Cotoni	Saigon
Fronde	destroyer	350	—	303	Lieut. Jehenne	Baie d'Along
Gueydon	armoured cruiser	9,376	7	20,200	Capt. Goudot	Saigon
Henri Rivière	river gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Portier	Haiphong
Jacquin	river gunboat	200	6	308	Lieut. Corlouer	Haiphong
Javeline	destroyer	307	—	302	Lieut. Beaussant	Baie d'Along
Kersaint	cruiser	1,250	7	2,200	Commander Simon	Chemulpo & S'hai
Lynx	sub-marine	—	—	—	Armbruster	Saigon
Montcalm*	armoured cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	Capt. Duval	Saigon
Mousquet	destroyer	307	7	6,300	Lieut. Prat	Baie d'Along
Olry	river gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Audemard	Chungking
Pascal	cruiser	4,015	27	8,500	Commander Chevalier	Colombo
Peiho	gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Lavissière	Tongku
Pistolet	destroyer	307	7	6,300	Lieut. de Reinach-Werth	Baie d'Along
Protée	sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Glorieux	Saigon
Redoutable	battleship, reserve	9,437	8	6,071	Commodre C. P. M. Poidloüe	Saigon
Sabre	destroyer	—	—	—	Lieut. Lebail	Saigon
Styx	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Capt. Dupriez	Saigon
Sully	armoured cruiser	10,014	38	20,000	Capt. Guiberteau	Saigon
Surprise	gunboat	629	2	900	Lieut. Roque	Shanghai
Takiang	river gunboat	—	—	—		Upper Yangtse
Takou	destroyer	250	6	—	Capt. Terquem	Saigon
Vauban	battleship, reserve	6,150	23	4,560		Saigon
Vigilante	river gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Junca	Hongkong

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Bayle, Commander-in-Chief
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Fauque de Jonquières, Second-in-Command.

JOYFUL NEWS

FOR WEAK

MEN.

To Men Who Have Drugged in Vain.
To Men Who Have Been Robbed by Quacks.
To Men Who Have Lost Faith in Everything.

To those who are weak and debilitated, not only from the effects of a drain upon the vitality, but from excessive drugging and dosing, from ruining the organs of the body with poisonous chemicals, to those whose faith in doctors and remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by the failure of every remedy that has been tried—to all those who are sick of medicines which never cure, I say

Stop Drugging! Stop Dosing Yourself!

Nature calls for new strength, and you will never be cured until you supply that strength. I have demonstrated during my twenty years of successful application of Electricity for weaknesses that it and nothing else will cure these troubles. It is the only thing on earth that will restore the lost vigor to the nerves and organs, and you must see it to be cured.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electro-Vigour

Makes vigorous muscular men of the puniest, weakest specimens of 'half men;' it expands and develops every muscle and organ in the body; it warms the heart, increases the courage and gives a man power of mind and body such as any man can be proud of. It makes the eye bright and the step elastic; it makes an athlete of a sluggard. It cures disease by restoring strength. It is a quick and lasting cure for all nervous and Vital Weaknesses. Varicocele; Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Memory and all evidences of breaking down. It cures when all else has failed.

COME AND TEST IT—FREE—A free test will be given to all who call at my office between 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily, Sundays 10 to 1. In this way I propose to convince those people who wish proof of the merit possessed by my method of treatment. I will convince you that it is a success and will cure you, even after everything else has failed. Call at once.

FREE BOOK. I have published a book, beautifully illustrated and full of truths for men and women who are low in vitality, weak and declining. It is worth reading. If you have tried everything else and believe in nothing, this book will convert you to the altar of truth. I send it, closely sealed, free, if you inclose this advertisement.

Dr. M. A. McLAUGHLIN Co.,

70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BRANCH—CORNER NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS, SHANGHAI.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE. NEVER SOLD AT DRUG STORES OR OTHER AGENTS.

1245—0]

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th December, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TOURANE," Captain Girard, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, *viâ* Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 12th December, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1904. [9

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
Pleiades †	3,753	F.G.Purington	Ab.Dec.17
Tremont.....	9,606	T. W. Garlick..	„ Jan. 10
Lyra †.....	4,417	G. V. Williams	„ Feb. 9
Pleiades † ...	3,753	F.G. Purington	„ Mar. 4

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamer for Manila.

Texan *	8,615	G. D. Morrison	Ab.Dec.10
Tremont.....	9,606	T. W. Garlick.	„ Dec. 28

* Manila and Honolulu.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* have just been fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL, & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1901. [12

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net **$5.00** per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net **$3.20** per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [783

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE $10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. [785

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

...ong, 2nd May, 1904. [31

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [1259

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [436

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1904. [956

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 2 to 4, 6 to 8 and 10 to 15, GAP ROAD, facing Race Course, within reach of the Electric Cars, thoroughly cleansed and colour-washed, in flats or whole.

Apply to—

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904. [996

TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from $25 inclusive of Taxes.

No. 13, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904. [49

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSE, No. 27, Caine Road.

Apply to—

SIN TAK FAN,

Messrs. Ewens & Harston.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1904. [1284

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM and BATH-ROOM in Caine Road.

Apply—

"ROOM,"
C/o This Paper.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1904. [1258

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the First Floor of ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1904. [729

Intimations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FOOK & Co.,

SHIP AND HOUSE COMPRADORES,

have this day

REMOVED

TO

NO. 12, POTTINGER STREET,

(opposite their old establishment)

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [1184

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG, 李廣隆

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR, from Shanghai, has opened a FURNITURE STORE at

No. 1, WYNDHAM STREET.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ld., Joint Telegraphs Cos., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904. [995

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	$125	£1,000,000 $7,000,000 $250,000	$1,492,554	Div. of £1.10 @ exchange 1/9 15/16 $16.41 for first half-year 1904	5¼ %	$710 buyers London £70
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£7	$175,533 $191,973	$21,668	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5¼ %	$39
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,400,000 81,739	$150,494	$17 for 1903	6¾ %	$250
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	$83.33	$25	$900,000 $151,992 $331,342 $322,138	Nil.	$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	6¾ %	$ 3¾ sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Final of 10/- making £1 for 1903	8 %	Tls. 100 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	$250	$100	$1,850,000 £20,000 $172,749 $893 110 $846,773	$2,078,997	$35 for 1903	5¾ %	$685 buyers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	$100	$60	$700,000 $37,794	$486,284	$12 for 1902	8 %	$150
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $125,675 $2,561	$329,047	$6 dividend & $1 bonus for 1902	8 %	$90 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,170,286	$371,110	$22½ for 1902	6¾ %	$335 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $63,123	$5 for 1900	...	$24
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$185,000 $80,935	Nil.	$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 %	$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $600,000 $157,555	$16,362	$1½ for first half-year 1904	10¾ %	$29½ sales & s.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£205,000 £100,000	£5 853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16=$5.378	4¼ %	$ 29 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tl. 2 for 1904	8¼ %	Tls. 53 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000						8 %	Tls. 48½ sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£400,000	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	4¼ %	24/- sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$60,000	$1,287	$1.80 & b. 40 cts for year ending 30.4.04	5¼ %	$40
	10,000	$10	$5	$15,093		$0.90 & b. 20 cts.	3¼ %	$30
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	$100	$100	$400,000 $ 21,675 $ 18,000 $130,153	$33,648	$5 for 2nd ½-year making $13 for 1903	8¾ %	$150 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1½ for 1904	10 %	Tls. 30
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $147,717	Interim of $5 for 1904	...	$236 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $73,905	$3 for 1897	...	$8 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2½ for year ending 30.9.03	4¾ %	Tls. 60
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6	...	Tls. 6⅝ sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G $10	G. $10	none	G $672,091	Interim of 50 cents, account 1904	6¼ %	G $16 buyers
Rauh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	£4.873	Dr. £4,029	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$5 sales and b.
	50,000	£1	£1					
Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,652	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	$25	$25	$70,000	$10,517	$3.75 for 1903	8 %	$45 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ld.	30,000	$50	$50	$50,989 $250,000	$28,015	Interim of $2½ for 1004	4½ %	$115 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$25,500	$505,471	$6 dividend and $2 bonus for first half-year 1904	7¾ %	$219 sellers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	$100	$100	$60,000	.....	$10 div. & $5 bonus for 1903/4	7½ %	$202½ buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	$6¾	$6¾	$55,500	$489	$1¼ for 1903	4¾ %	$27 sellers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	$100	$100	$150,000	$40,936	$10 div. and $2½ bonus for 1903	6¾ %	$192½ buyers
Do. (Preference)	2,750					$7 dividend	6¾ %	$112½
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 900,000	Tls. 48,153	Tls. 7 final—Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04	6¾ %	Tls. 175 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 22,895	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	7¾ %	Tls. 135 sales
	12,000			Tls. 50,913		First year	...	Tls. 132½ sales
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	$100	$100	$1,050,000	$43,732	$6 for 2nd half year 1903	5 %	$240 sales
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	9¼ %	Tls. 190 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	none	$9,989	$2½ for year ended 30.6.1504	8¾ %	$29 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	Tls. 41,000	Tls. 655	Interim of Tls. 4	6 %	Tls. 150
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls 50	.....	.....	Interim of Tls. 2	...	Tls. 55
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$100,000 $11,824 $20,000	$11,668	$5 for first half-year 1904	8 %	$140 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$500,000	$51,066	Interim of $6 for 1904	8 %	$148
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 13,986	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.87½ for the year ending 31.3.1904	4¼ %	Tls. 19 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$200,607 $50,000	$9,177	90 cents for 1903	7 %	$13
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$30	none	$636	$2.60 for 1903	6½ %	$39 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 117
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,132	Interim of Tls. 3½	...	Tls. 50 sales
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 3 for 190	7 %	Tls. 125
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 12 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,362	Interim of $1½ for 1904	5 %	$60 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	4¼ %	Tls. 25 sales & b.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	none	$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	4¼ %	$12 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 30,098	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 20½ buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares	...	Tls. 32½ sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	Tls. 26,389	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 150
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	$200	$200	$779	nil	$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	$100
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	$10	$10	.....	.....	First year	...	$9½
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3	9¼ %	Tls. 65½ sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	50 000	$10	$10	$250,000 $25,000	$2,883	Interim of 50 cents for 1904	8 %	$13
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903	5¾ %	$5
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	$10	$10	$5,500	$596	$3 for 1903	7½ %	$30 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	$15	$12	$20,000	$1,253	Interim of $1.20 for 1904	11¾ %	$22 sellers
Do. (Founders')	123					None	...	$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	$15	$7½	.....	First year	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	6¾ %	$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	none	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	5 %	$13 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903	8 %	Tls. 75 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	$10	$10	none	$3,739	None	...	$10 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	100,000	$10	$10	$55,000	$1,171	80 cents for 1903	8¼ %	$9¾ sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	.....	.....	$1½ for year ending 31.7.1903	...	$12 sales and b.
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,500	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 152,318	Tls. 5 for 1902	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	$50	$50	$112,500	$2,706	$5 div. and $2½ bonus for 1903	7½ %	$100 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	$10	$10	$150,000	$32,115	$1.50 for 1903	4¾ %	$31½ sales
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$13,103	Interim of $1	11¼ %	$30 ex di v.
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£23,109 £3,000	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	7½	$160 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	$10	$10	none	$1,747	$1.00 50 cents for year ending 30.4.1904	6¾ %	$15 buyers
	30,000	$10	$5				5¼ %	$9 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld.	1,250	$100	$100	$30,000	$4,283	$20 for year ending 30.11 1903	6¾ %	$300
Hongkong Ice Company Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$35,000	$5,844	Interim of $4 for 1904	7¾ %	$255
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	$50	$50	$50,000	$8,395	$10 for 1903	7¾ %	$142 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15 000	$10	$10	$2,500	$299	Final of 70 cts. an 1 50 cts. bonus making $1.50 for the year ended 30.9.04	6¾ %	$20 sales
Katz Brothers, Limited	10,000	$100	$100	$375,000	.....	$13 for 1903	9¾ %	$135 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	$100	$100	none	$21,582	Interim of $5	9 %	$135 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 334,669 Tls. 11,143	Tls. 27,187	3rd. quarterly of Tls. 10, paid 15.9.04 making 30 for Tls. 30, a/c 1904	12½ %	Tls. 29½ sales
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	$10	$10	none	$803	$2 for year ended 31.10.1903	7¼ %	$27 buyers
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	4,000	$50	$50	$1,000	$832	Final of $3 making $5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 %	$55 sellers
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,200	$50	$50	.....	.....	First year	...	$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 7,548	Interim of Tls. 3½ for 1904	8 %	Tls. 104½ sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45 000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	5¾ %	Tls. 93½ sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 3,288	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1904	7¾ %	Tls. 160 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,369	Interim of 15/- for 1904	7¾ %	Tls. 390 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	$50	$50	$6,000	$800	$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	5¾ %	$90
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $39,020	None	...	$25 nominal
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$3,644	62 cents for year ended 31.5.04	8¼ %	$7
	10,000	$ 5	$ 3			First year	...	$4 sellers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	$100	$100	$45,000	.....	$7½ for second half year 1903	8¾ %	$160 sales
Straits Trading Company, Limited	250,000	$10	$10	$650,000	$83,493	$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half-year ended 30.9.1903	7 %	$38½ sales
Tebrau Planting Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	Dr. $42,551	None	...	$12 buyers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ld.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year	...	T.Tls. 110
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	Tls. 15,259	Tls. 667	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4	6¾ %	T.Tls. 130
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	$10	$4	$20,000	$480	90 cents for year ended 31.5.1904	9¾ %	$9½ buyers
Do. (Founders')	100	$10	$10			$10.70	16¾ %	$180 buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$4,802	$1,042	$1 for 1903	10¾ %	$9½ buyers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	$10	$10	$3,900	$588	Final of 70 cents making $1.20 for the year ending 30.6.1904	11 %	$11 sellers

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NOTICE

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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BIRTHS.

On the 26th October last, at Stanhope House, Pensarn, Abergele, North Wales, the wife of E. JONES HUGHES, of a daughter, still-born.

On 21st November, at 5, Chusan Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. Y. ANDERSON of a daughter.

On 21st November, at No. 12, Park Lane, Shanghai, the wife of Mr. W. SCHÖNAU, of a son.

On the 18th November, 1904, at Singapore, the wife of ARTHUR SMITH, of a son.

On 21st November, at "Irene Lodge," 8, Seymour Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. H. Elias, of a son.

On 23rd November, at 7, Haskell Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. A. GRAY, of a son.

At Shanghai, on 24th November, the wife of A. SCAGLIOTTI, of a daughter, Clarenza.

On the 30th November, 1904, at "Tesla," Hongkong, the wife of HERBERT B. BRIDGER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Peak Church, Hongkong, LENNOX GODFREY, third son of the late Colonel Frederic Vincent Godfrey Bird, Royal Marine Lt. Infantry, to MARGARET STUART, only daughter of Sir John Cockburn.

On 19th November, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. Frin, S.J., JOAO MARIA, son of J. da C. Medina, to NATALINA HELENA, daughter of R. F. Martins.

At the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, on 19th November, Matthew B. MCKEAN, of Singapore, to MARION, daughter of Matthew Dunlop, Esq., of Paisley, N.B.,

On the 19th November, at the Presbyterian Church, Singapore, MARY GIBSON, eldest daughter of the late David Kerr, of Ayrshire, to Robert Pasmore SILBY, eldest son of the Rev. R. Silby, Queen's Park, London.

On 21st November, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M. A., LIZZIE SMITH, daughter of the late James Farrier, of Shanghai, to WILLIAM, son of the late William Orwin, also of Shanghai.

MARRIAGES.

On 22nd November, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., THOMAS CALDWELL ANDERSON, of Yokohama, to KATHERINE, daughter of John Findlay, of Hankow.

On October 25, at Preston, Brighton, Major J. F. A. MCNAIR, R.A., C.M.G., late Officiating Lt.-Governor, Penang, to M'DALENA, widow of George Williamson, M.D., Surgeon-Major 64th Regiment.

DEATHS.

On 20th November, at his residence 23, Boone Road, Shanghai, EDUARDO CARLOS OZORIO, aged 49 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on 25th November, WILHELM LUHRS, of the I. M. Customs, aged 63 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904.

CHINA'S MISFORTUNE.

(28th November.)

China, in common with all silver-using countries, has suffered severely from the decline in the value of the white metal, and in her case the evil is accentuated by the fact that the indemnity which she agreed to pay to the Powers for injuries inflicted by the Boxers was, at the advice of Sir Robert Hart, calculated on a gold basis. The total gold debt thus created amounted in all to 450,000,000 Haikwan taels, and the rates of the tael to the gold currency of each country was fixed at certain figures from which there was to be no departing. In the Protocol it was laid down that for the purposes of the indemnity the tael should be valued at three shillings of English money. By the drop in the value of silver the indemnity from a Chinese point of view has increased by nearly twenty per cent. The Chinese Government have insisted that the proper interpretation of the treaty is that it should pay the specified number of Haikwan taels, or their equivalent in gold at the time the payments became due, and further, that it is utterly unable to secure silver coin sufficient to make the payments in gold at the value of the tael. The European Powers, however, insist that she should pay the amount of gold represented by the 450,000,000 taels at the time the treaty was made, and furthermore that she must pay it. Recognising this the Grand Council recently issued an Imperial Rescript to the high authorities of the various provinces of the Empire, commanding them to make up the deficit due the Foreign Powers concerned Tls. 10,400,000. It is said that, after due consultation with the Council, the Emperor and Empress Dowager decided that the various provinces shall provide this sum before the end of the present Chinese year, in the following proportions:—The Customs Superintendencies of Chihli, Fukien, Honan, Anhui, and Shanghai are each to furnish Tls. 500,000; Kiangsu, Kiangning, and Kiangsi Tls. 800,000 each; Hunan, Shantung and Shansi Tls. 600,000 each; Chêkiang and Szechuen Tls. 700,000 each; Hupeh Tls. 900,000; Kwangtung Tls. 300,000; Canton (Yüeh Hai-kwan) Tls. 300,000; the Customs Taotais of Foochow, Tientsin, and Hankow Tls. 200,000 each; Customs Taotais of Chefoo and Wuhu Tls. 100,000 each, or a total of Tls. 10,400,000, said sums to be transmitted to Shanghai without delay. Dispatches have since been received from a large number of provinces protesting against the command and declaring their utter inability to get together the respective amounts they are commanded to pay. The majority, although protesting, say that they can only pay at most one half of the amount they are required to subscribe. This, of course, was only to have been expected considering the incessant drain upon provincial funds for some alleged object or another. Kwangsi is fortunately omitted from the list of those requiring to subscribe, but from what we have heard of the financial state of affairs in Kwangtung the Imperial Rescript will not be received with satisfaction. This, together with the present signs of discontent in the South, constitutes a danger reflecting on the management of affairs at Peking.

YELLOW LABOUR.

(29th November.)

Considering the strong opposition to the importation of Chinese labour into South Africa it is only natural that someone should come forward from "disinterested" motives and probe to the bottom of the much-debated question. By the mail to-day we received a copy of a pamphlet, entitled "Yellow Labour, the truth about the Chinese in the Transvaal," being a series of articles reprinted, with a yellow cover, from the *Daily Chronicle*. This journal sent out a special commissioner to the Transvaal for the express purpose of investigating on the spot the manifold aspects of the Chinese labour problem. The articles, which appear to have aroused intense public interest and are issued in their present form in response to a widespread demand, are by no means free from political bias, so that even those really desirous of doubting the advisability of introducing Chinese into South Africa cannot regard the effort of the *Daily Chronicle* to re-open an old political argument in the serious light in which it was meant. At the outset it is satisfactory to find that the commissioner pricks the slavery bubble. On one of the mines he visited there were "197 unaccounted for," in other words, who had not gone to work that day. For two hundred coolies to abstain from work from sheer laziness, and for the employers to acquiesce in it, and pay them full wages all the same, does not give much scope for the cry of "slavery under the British flag." The commissioner tells us that "the 197 'absent' and the 65 sick were all entitled to the 1s. a day which Mr. Lyttelton has agreed to as a minimun." The writer then complains of the exacting demands by the coolie, alleging that their sharp Oriental wits had soon found out that they were to be made much of, and "gentlemen from Hongkong and Canton, who probably never had more than three halfpence a day to spend in their lives, began to develop a taste for luxuries." Because they asked for, and got, certain so-called luxuries the *D. C.* thinks there would have been a great outcry if English labourers had done the same. "A day or two before I was there they demanded a boiled egg each for breakfast before they would go to work. In a country where eggs are 3s. 6d. a dozen this was a serious item, but the new miners got their eggs." This is of some interest, as the advent of Chinese miners would surely give a great impetus to pig and poultry farming in their immediate vicinity. After referring to other paltry demands he passes on to discuss the minimum wage problem noticing that "astute gentlemen from Hongkong * * * were not hitting their drills very hard"—the minimum wage being a shilling whether a man drills three inches or twenty-four. In the subsequent chapters we have the results of the commissioner's sifting of information from all classes, the general outcome of which is an endeavour, on his part to prove that there is plenty of Kaffir labour in the country, but that wages have been reduced, and that the personal factor in engaging the hands has been eliminated. The treatment of the Chinese is spoken of approvingly, but there is a most unworthy sneer appended to this commendation. "The mine-owners are far too astute to treat the first lot of Chinese badly. They are set on getting 100,000 of them by next year, and they know that the only way to do this will be to treat the first arrivals well." He watched "shambling creatures, who had been brought from the slums of Canton and Hongkong at an enormous expense, being hurried off to their daily task by the overseers," and continues, "Was it for this, I asked myself, that the best and bravest blood of the whole Empire had been spilt! Was it for this that the sons of all the Britains had come from the great wheatfields of Canada, from the sunny pastures of New Zealand, from the mines and the bush of Australia. Were these undersized and badly nourished specimens of humanity—aliens in race, in tongue, in ideas, and in standards of living—to be the people of the new dominion? Every marble monument, every cairn of stones, every simple cross, which marked the spots where British blood had been spilt and British bravery shown from the Cape Border to Pretoria, and from Mooi River to the Bushveldt, seemed to cry out, 'No.'" And what shall the future be he? asks. "Shall there be another great white commonwealth, stretching from the Cape to the Zambesi, where men shall dwell, using the methods of government which a thousand years of English life have gone to build up and to perfect, and where ordered liberty is the precious birthright of every citizen? Or shall this be a land where crowds of servile labourers toil for ever for a small white caste which is there for gain and nothing else—millionaires rich beyond the dreams of avarice at one end, and alien serf labour on the other. Is this to be the dismal future of the Transvaal? God forbid!" Only one point more. The introduction of Chinese labour into South Africa is unjust to the British workman, ought never to have been permitted, and should be done away with by law. So says the British workman through his mouthpiece, the trade unions, and he receives the cordial sympathy of the *Daily Chronicle*. Alas, for consistency! And all this, in spite of the fact that a well-known South African financier has asserted that the coolies are intelligent, industrious, honest, cheerful and contented, and will prove the salvation of the mining industry, and indeed of South Africa. Such inventions as those printed in the 'truth' about the Chinese in the Transvaal and evidently engineered for party purposes cannot prejudicially affect recruiting in China.

THE PROVINCE OF SZCHUEN.

(30th November.)

A practical commercial paper dealing with the economic products of the richest province of China has been issued by the Foreign Office at home, and furnishes another characteristic illustration of the enterprise of some of our British Consuls in the Far East. This year we have had five White Books dealing with China and have referred to them at some length because of the many important facts and suggestions made in connection with the various provinces which should be of practical use to the commercial community. The report by Consul-General Hosie on Szchuen is certainly a permanent addition to the series, and while the bulk of it is devoted to an exhaustive study of the products, methods of manufacture, and mining resources of the province there are other features of equal general interest. We are told that the province, which derives its name of "Four Streams" from the four rivers, flowing through it from north to south into its great trade highway, the Yangtsze, is the largest and probably the richest in the Empire of China. Mr. Hosie, who, by the way, is stationed at Chengtu, glances briefly at its history and proceeds to give some details regarding its agricultural products passing in review the various industries to which they give rise, and then dealing with the animal and mineral products of het province. They are so exhaustively referred to that the report seems almost overburdened with detail, yet Mr. Hosie has prepared his work with such care that it provides most interesting reading. Unfortunately we cannot make more allusion to them in these columns beyond remarking that for richness of agricultural, animal and mineral products, Szchuen stands boldly out from among the other seventeen provinces of China. There are vast quantities of minerals to be found some of which have been developed in a remarkable degree, while others are only in process of exploitation. We learn that there is not much gold taken from the bed of the Yangtsze nor is the province particularly rich in silver, but copper, lead, zinc, antimony and many other minerals are found. It is, however, in the manufacture of salt that Szechuen is famous, this being one of the greatest and most valuable of its industries, and the Consul-General devotes considerable space to a description of the methods of production, and arrives at the approximate estimate that Szechuen each year produces 484,000,000 catties, valued at close on eight million taels. Not only does it supply its own vast population, but also many parts of other provinces, there being altogether forty districts where salt is produced. There can be no doubt that when the country is opened up to scientific exploitation not only will this mineral be found in much larger quantities but much varied wealth will be laid bare. Parts of the province offer an exceedingly interesting field to the mineralogist, but under present condition, there are obstacles which stand in the way of rapid and profitable disposal not only of minerals but of all the economic products of this richest province of China.

THE GOVERNOR AND ROWING.

Cricket and football have been termed our national pastimes, and while there is no doubt they will still maintain their hold upon the public it is refreshing to note that the old British sport of rowing has apparently taken on a fresh lease of life in Hongkong. As year after year goes by the interest exhibited in the various races organised by the Victoria Recreation Club, and the Hongkong Boat Club increases and the general standard of rowing improves, with the result that we now have many keely contested competitions. Fortunately H. E. Major Sir Matthew Nathan is an administrator whose sporting proclivities are being discovered very quickly, and quite a large number of little proofs are coming to light of the extent to which he supports the many forms of healthy recreation in the Colony. His reputation as polo player long preceded his arrival here from the Gold Coast, and we have since seen how cleverly he can handle the mallet. During the interport cricket week His Excellency watched the matches with keen interest and although he does not profess to be a wielder of the willow we have it on his own authority that he will always be willing to give his support to the "King of games." He has attended the monthly gymkhanas at Happy Valley, enjoyed watching a stubbornly fought 'footer' match, and in many ways shown his desire to encourage sport in the Colony. We now learn on good authority that he intends interesting himself, in a practical way, with rowing, and early next year, probably in February, may pull with a crew of Royal Engineers in a four-oared race against Royal Artillerymen. The preliminary steps are now being taken with a view of organising a regatta to be held at Kowloon, under the auspices of no particular boating or recreation club. We understand that H.E. the Governor has already promised to present a cup to be competed for and that several events, including a race between Civil Service cadets, have been decided upon. The value of his practical interest in Hongkong rowing will be great, and His Excellency's enthusiasm for the sport may do much towards bringing other oarsmen to the front. It is a pleasure to know that the King's representative here has so quickly ingratiated himself with the community, and he will certainly find that in associating himself so intimately with the boating-men of the Colony that he has around him many thorough "sports."

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

OPERATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

MORE RUSSIAN TRENCHES OCCUPIED.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegrams:—

Tokio, 29th November, 10.30 p.m.

The Port Arthur army reports dated 29th November state that assaults have been made against the enemy's line of entrenchments extending eastward from Sunshushan. The army firmly occupied the top of the counterscarp and neighbourhood and are now destroying the casemates and capomorics. Another attack was made against the 203 Metre Hill. The army occupied the enemy's trenches near the top after several assaults.

METRE HILL CAPTURED.

Tokio, 1st December, 10.40 a.m.

The Port Arthur army reports the commencement of the bombardment, against the 203 Metre Hill, which commands the harbour, at dawn of the 30th November.

The repeated assaults met with the enemy's stoutest resistance, but at 3 p.m. the Japanese army finally succeeded in occupying the whole hill.

Heaps of the enemy's corpses were found on the eastern side.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Opium for China.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

BOMBAY, 1st December.

The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 1,200 chests of Malwa opium. Prices are as follows:—

Malwa (New) ...	Rs.	1,650
" (Old) ...	"	1,780
" (Oldest)	"	1,900

SANITARY BOARD.

29th ult.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room this afternoon.

MOTION.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson, president, moved that the Board under provisions of section 30 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspectors George William Coyst, and Robert Charles Witchell to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate against any persons contravening any of the bye-laws made under section 16 of that Ordinance, when so instructed in writing by one of the Medical Officers of Health, and also for recuring any penalty imposed by part II of the said Ordinance or any bye-law made thereunder, when so instructed in writing by one of the Medical Officers of Health.

Also that the Board, under the provisions of section 256 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspectors George William Coysh and Robert Charles Witchell to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate for the recovery of any penalty imposed by part II of the said Ordinance or any bye-law made thereunder when so instructed in writing by one of the Medical Officers of Health."

Carried unanimously.

A DENTIST'S APPLICATION.

An application on behalf of Mr. H. M. Chaun, dentist, of 37, Des Vœux Road, to enclose the verandah with glass casements, so that it may be used as a dental surgery, was submitted to the Board. The Hon. the Director of Public Works minuted, that the application be refused, as it is contrary to section 139 of the Ordinance.

TROUBLES OF A COAL MERCHANT.

30th ult.

At the Civil Summary Court this morning, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Puisne Judge), the Kwong Un firm, of Malcolm Lane, sued Wong Kum Tuk, of 20, Salt Fish Street, and others associated with him in business, for the recovery of $1,100 being balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended.

The head of the plaintiff firm said that on the 8th December, 1901, he commenced delivering coal to the defendants in respect of a steam-launch. He continued to supply coal until at present they owed him $1,250. He claimed $1,000 with costs, only to permit the case to come within the jurisdiction of that Court.

Cross-examined: He did not know that the launch was mortgaged nor did he know that the widow of one of the partners had undertaken to pay his bill in August of last year. During the time that he had done business with the defendants he had been paid, on account, a sum of over $5 000. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with costs; but not against the defendant mentioned, but against one of the men stated to be associated with him, and who, it was stated, is out of the Colony.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

APPLICATION BY THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

1st inst.

At the Bankruptcy Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley) the case of Ho Tsui, *exparte*, debtor, and Yee Chan, creditors, came up again in the shape of an application by the Official Receiver, (Mr. Bruce Shepherd), who applied for the payment to him of $552.41 by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., opposed on behalf of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

The Official Receiver said he made his application under section 43, sub-section 2, of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. He thought the affidavit fully explained the case.

Mr. Pollock submitted that the application must be refused, because it seemed to him that his clients, the judgment creditors who had actually received payment of the money under the order of this Court, came under the express terms of section 38, Bankruptcy Ordinance 37 of 1901, and they were further protected in the possession of that money by reason of the terms of section 38, of the Bankruptcy Ordinance 7 of 1891.

His Lordship said he could not go behind the order of the Court directing the paying out of this money, except on appeal. He must believe that Mr. Justice Wise, in making that order, made a proper order.

Mr. Pollock remarked that the order was made in 1902.

The Official Receiver submitted that under the Ordinance he had such power. The money, he was informed, was still in the hands of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, and had not paid it over to the creditors. He said the payment was a wrong one.

His Lordship said it was impossible for him to accede to the application. The position would be, if he did, that he gave the Official Receiver an order to be paid back to him what the Court had already ordered to be paid to Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master. The application would be dismissed.

Mr. Pollock asked for costs

His Lordship said he would grant the ordinary costs, but not for Counsel.

SIMILAR CASE WITHDRAWN.

A similar application in the matter of Lam Yung, *exparte* debtor, for the payment to the Official Receiver of the sum of $551.38 was then called.

Mr. O. D. Thomson opposed.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd said the order was wrongly made.

His Lordship thought he had better withdraw the application.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd consented.

TO RECOVER COSTS.

Mr. Harston made an application for the recovery of certain costs, in the bankruptcy matter Kwang Tsz Ting *exparte*, debtor, and Chau Chui Nam, brick manufacturers of Queen's Road. The application was made under section 33, sub-section 2, of the Bankruptcy Ordinance 7 of, 1891. The application was granted, the costs amounting to $60.

RECEIVING ORDER MADE.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared on behalf of Cheung Cook Nam, *exparte*, debtor, that a receiving order be made against his client. He put in a declaration made by the debtor stating that he was quite unable to pay his debts and showing that his liabilities far exceeded his assets. The application was granted.

GOOD NEWS FOR CREDITORS.

A. M. C. da Silva *exparte*, the debtor, made an application for His Lordship to approve a composition which he had been able to effect.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd in reply to His Lordship said he recommended that the application be granted, as by doing so, the creditors would get fifty per cent of their claims, instead of hardly anything.

The application was acceded to.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.

TO RECOVER RS. 30,000.

Mr. Advocate Dodwell Browne and Mr. Proctor Tisseverasinghe appeared before the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, Receiver of Wrecks, at Colombo on 4th inst, and lodged a complaint against the Messageries Maritimes Cie. for the recovery of Rs. 30,000 as damages done to the native vessel run down by the M.M. s.s. *Tourane* on the 2nd inst., as already recorded in our columns. It was thought advisable to hold a survey before an action is filed, and the Principal Collector of Customs made order that he would hold a survey in the presence of a representative from the M.M. Cie., and then the plaint could be presented.

THE Empress Dowager was most determined that the strictest economy should be observed in the celebration of her birthday at Peking, and the cost has accordingly been reduced to twelve million taels.—Her Majesty's refusal to receive presents was not interpreted too strictly; and H. M. received over Tls. 13,000,000 in money alone, the biggest single offering from outside the capital being H. E. Yuan Shih-kai's contribution of Tls. 400,000.

IMPORTANT OPIUM CASE.

28th ult.

At the Magistracy, this morning, before Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz, four Chinamen from 107 Bonham Strand, were charged for being in possession of 29 taels of raw opium, 7 taels 2 mace of prepared opium, and 2 taels of opium dross, without valid certificates from the Opium Farmer. The defendants pleaded that the opium was only for samples, but section 6 of the Opium Ordinance lays it down that no person other than the Opium Farmer, or a duly licensed dealer, shall have in his possession or under his control, any loose opium without a certificate of purchase from a licensed dealer, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of a magistrate, (1) that the said opium is covered by a certificate from one of the licensees, and (2) that he has received it under an official export permit; provided always that it shall be in the absolute discretion of the officer charged with the issuing of export permits to grant or withhold the same, and that this section shall not apply to samples not exceeding two taels covered by a valid certificate. In this case expert evidence was led to prove the mode of testing samples of raw opium, in which it was shown that the raw opium has to be boiled before the quality of the opium can be ascertained, and the Ordinance further provides that no person, other than the Opium Farmer shall prepare opium within this Colony.

A Chinese witness, called for the defence, stated that he was employed by the defendants, and the opium was prepared on the defendants' premises. The defendants had received permits to keep two taels of samples in their possession, but with *chops* had so altered these permits as to make them cover four taels each, which, of course, was contrary to the Ordinance, and the possibility of doing so showed a very lax method of issuing these permits. There are nine raw opium dealers in this Colony.

Mr. Hoggard, chief excise officer, pressed for the full penalty against the four accused of $1,000 each, but Mr. Gompertz stated that as this was the first case of the kind that had come before the Court, and as there were no previous convictions against the accused for breach of the Opium Ordinance he would inflict only the minimum penalty against each of the accused and fine them $30 each, with a warning, all the opium and preparing boilers to be confiscated.

THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

28th ult.

Relevant to the letters that have been appearing in the local Press, regarding the [illegible] in the Public Gardens, cases came on before Mr. Hazeland this morning in which cross-summonses were taken out for assaults alleged to have place in the Gardens on the afternoon of Thursday last. The evidence showed that in consequence of complaints made to a certain resident on Wednesday evening by his *amah* regarding the interference of the Chinese gardeners and *lukongs* employed in the Gardens, he, in company with two friends, went to the Gardens after office hours, and on arriving there his child informed him that a gardener had kicked her hat away when it was lying on the grass, and told her to get out of the Gardens. He went up to the gardener and remonstrated and as the man tried to run away, he caught hold of his queue. An Indian constable came along and told him to let the gardener go. The complainant, however, desired to know why the man had interfered with his child, and refused to let the man go until he was answered. It was alleged that the constable then struck him on the lower side of the left jaw, clutched him by the coat, to drag him away from the gardener, and in doing so, wrenched the button off his coat and tore the button-hole, and the right sleeve. He then let the gardener go, and told the constable to follow him to the Central Police Station, where he would be charged with the assault. Inspector Withers testified to the appearance of the complainant when he arrived at the station, the torn coat, wrenched-off button, and added that he had a red mark on his jaw, caused either by a blow or by being suddenly roughly seized by the collar. In the result Mr. Hazeland fined the defendant $5 in first case, and in the second case ordered the constable to pay $5 to the complainant as compensation for the torn coat! The whole affair seems to be the outcome of an omission on the part of the authorities, and should have the effect of impressing upon them the need for certain reforms which have recently been advocated.

EXTRADITION CASE.

1st inst.

The case against Harrison Noble, the alleged embezzler, wanted in Manila for certain embezzlements of sums of money in that city, was again called on this afternoon, before Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz. Mr. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, addressed the Court for the defence at great length to prove that the requisition for the extradition of his client must come from the Secretary of State or a consul-general, inasmuch as the Philippines were, if they were anything at all, part of the United States territory and not colonies or dependencies, and the British law on the subject, under the jurisdiction of which the extradition of his client was requisitioned, mentioned only "Colonies or dependencies," while the Philippines were neither. Mr. Looker submitted that under the British law the Court had no jurisdiction to cause the extradition of any person upon such requisition as was before the Court, and then proceeded to read certain sections of the constitution of the United States, to show that under the laws of the United States also, the application for extradition in this case was illegal, and beyond the jurisdiction of His Worship's Court.

THE RECENT FIRE AT KENNEDY TOWN GODOWNS.

INQUIRY OPENED.

2nd inst.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz opened an inquiry into the cause of the recent fire at Kennedy Town Godowns, whereby an immense amount of valuable merchandise was destroyed.

The Magistrate in opening the Court said the inquiry was held under the Ordinance of 1895. The Captain Superintendent of Police had taken possession of these premises, and made a report on which he had decided to hold this inquiry. Under section 4 of the Ordinance it was lawful for an Inspector of Police or four interested persons to examine the witnesses in the matter that such persons might give due and proper information as to the cause of the fire. Anybody interested in the insurances effected on the buildings could put any questions that were relevant to the issue.

Most of the Insurance Companies were represented, Mr. H. W. Looker appearing for Messrs. Siemssen and others, Mr. Cottim representing Messrs. Bradley and Company, whilst most of the Chinese Companies were represented by their Chinese managers.

The Magistrate then read Inspector Collett's report made shortly after the fire.

The first witness was Chan Wing, manager of the Fu Fung Chinese firm in Wing Lok Street West. He said that shortly after 4 p.m. on the 23rd ult., he received information of the fire, and on proceeding to the spot found it raging in No. 3 godown, whilst the other godowns soon caught. He could not get near the fire. In the godowns his firm had stored 5,584 bags of rice, each bag containing 190 lbs.; 875 casks of broken glass, a quantity of brass and brass tubing, the latter weighing about 25 piculs; ten bags of cotton wool, and other goods. The whole was insured for $55,000, in eight different Companies. His godown books were all burned. These were kept by the godown-keeper.

Examined by Mr. Looker:—There were six partners in the business. His business was to buy, and sell from the godown. He knew what was in the godown at the time of the fire from the books. He had not been in the godown for about a fortnight before the fire. He could not say where or how the rice was stored. The godown keeper who slept there, could tell. Some of the rice in the godown had been sold but not delivered. He had no idea how much. Not so much as half of it was sold.

Yip See, the godown keeper, was called and said that he lived on the premises, of which he kept the keys. He made the entries in the godown books which had been completely destroyed. About three o'clock on the afternoon in question he heard a lot of coolies shouting 'fire' in No. 2, Godown. He went out and saw a lot of smoke coming from the godown. He went back to his own godown, locked it, ran to the shop and reported what had happened. He tried to return, but could not get near the fire, his own godown being then in flames.

Examined by Mr. Looker:—He slept upstairs in the godown, and kept his books there. When he heard the noise made by the coolies in No. 2 godown he was sitting at the front door of his godown. He could not hear what they were saying, so got up and went through the main door of No. 2 godown which he saw was on fire. The coolies were shouting and trying to put out the flames. He then found smoke coming into his godown. He did not go upstairs to get the books because he was afraid of the flames. He used in the room where he slight, a small pea nut oil lamp. Occasionally when they worked cargo at night they used lamps. At the time of the fire, they had on the premises only a few catties of kerosine. This was kept on the ground floor, near the door.

Mr. Looker drew attention to a number of discrepancies between the evidence given by this witness now, and what he said before the police the day following the fire.

The case was adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE MACAO BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

SIR,—Will you please allow me, through the columns of your journal, to return thanks on behalf of myself and Bandsmen of H.M.S. *Vengeance* to the president and committee of the Bachelors' Ball at Macao on Saturday last for the liberal hospitality dispensed to one and all of us during our stay at Macao? The uniform courtesy and geniality of the gentlemen who studiously regarded our comfort during the very pleasant hours we spent in the Portuguese colony are beyond words of acknowledgment. During my fifteen years' service in the Royal Navy and eight in the Army never have I experienced the hospitality of which we were recipients at Macao the other day and for which the Bandsmen and myself are greatly indebted to the Portuguese Residents in that colony.—I am, etc.,

CARLO GUIDOTTI,
Band Master, H.M.S. *Vengeance*.
H.M.S. *Vengeance*
At Hongkong, 30th November, 1904.

CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF NELSON.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Next year on the 21st day of October will be the Centenary of the Death of Nelson. From a sailor point of view, perhaps, there is no date in the English Calendar more memorable than the day when the hero died. Tennyson sang of Nelson:—

"Thine Island loves thee well, thou famous man,
The greatest sailor since our world began."

Even if this were not so, his unique sea-victories, his marvellous personality, his overflowing humanity, combined with a courage and capacity, perhaps, never surpassed at sea, service to his great profession, King and country, his pathetic death on board the historic "Victory," his sailorlike recognition of the God of the sea, all this and much more must ever touch the imagination and heart of the English-speaking people. The nation will ever honour the memory of Nelson, because she sees gathered up in him, embodied and exemplified, the fine sailor qualities which gave her, and retain for her, the sovereignty of the seas. A great sailor is a special gift of God to his nation.

It is peculiarly appropriate that a maritime nation should in various ways suitably commemorate the Centenary of the Death of Nelson. Many of your readers will be interested to know that the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, of which Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is Patron, will, with the hearty approval of many respresentative men, carry through a Centenary scheme, in the shape of a "Nelson Centenary Memorial Fund."

Many of the old naval ships have necessarily been broken up, and many persons feared H.M.S. *Victory*, after her recent accident would follow her unfortunate consort; but the King is credited with having commanded that she should be preserved as the one floating monument of the heroic past. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave to the above Society the whole of the old material taken from H.M.S. *Victory*. The Society has also secured the entire parcel of copper of several tons left from Nelson's flagship the *Foudroyant*, wrecked in 1897, and will therefore be in a position to present some million Nelson *Victory* Souvenirs to the boys and girls of the Empire.

The Royal Albert Hall is secured, and other suitable centres will be taken both in India, the Colonies, as well as in the British Isles, for a great Nelson celebration, at which the presentations will be made simultaneously on the 21st October, 1905. It is felt the souvenir, which can be worn if desired, will be all the more appreciated, if the recipient makes a little self-denial, from the pocket exchequer, or collects in the home circle of relations and friends, not less than 5s. for the Nelson Centenary Fund. It is hoped that this memorial fund—to be used in various ways entirely for the benefit of seamen—will reach not less than one million shillings (£50,000). While the rich may be expected to contribute (Mr. John Cory promises five thousand shilling as a shove off) the poor who have given so many of their sons to the sea will also participate. Among many useful objects contemplated is a small Nelson Sailors' Rest at King's Lynn, near Nelson's birthplace and Sandringham, and for which an admirable site is offered. And it is thought Nelson's County will carry out this part of the Scheme.

The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord Curzon, writes a sympathetic letter, in which he says:—"I am not sure of my right to speak at all on the forthcoming Nelson Centenary Celebration, in the above capacity, unless I derive any title from the fact that Lord Nelson visited Mr. Pitt, at Walmer Castle, before he sailed for his last great campaign, and that his body lay off the shore there in the *Victory* for a day or two before it was landed and taken to its last resting place. I have, however, the common right of every Englishman, to express my profound admiration for the lessons of a life so noble and so patriotic, and to say that in my opinion no English boy should grow up to manhood without reading more than once that splendid and inspiring book, *Southey's Life of Nelson*."

Earl Spencer, late First Lord of the Admiralty, whose ancestor when First Lord of the Admiralty had the insight to appoint Nelson to the command of the squadron which found Napoleon's fleet at the Nile, writes:—"I am glad to hear that you propose to have some presentations to certain boys and girls in the Nelson Centenary year. I heartily wish you success."

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-chief of the Channel Squadron, author of *Nelson and His Times*, writes:—"May the best of good luck attend you in your effort to remind 'the boys and girls of the Empire' of all that they owe to the pluck, chivalry, and splendid War Organization of Lord Nelson. The Empire depends for its existence on the gallantry, readiness of resource, and indomitable energy of the Mercantile Marine, who, under all conditions of difficulty and stress of weather, ensure the punctual delivery of our food and raw material. To police and guard the seas a powerful Navy is imperative. You do well to wake up memories of Nelson, not only to 'the boys and girls of the Empire,' but also to every inhabitant of these islands, whose lives depend upon the command of the sea."

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, of the sister Service, writes: "The Nelson Century Booklet and 'Victory' Souvenirs, which you propose to distribute among the boy and girl collectors of the British Empire and the United States, should prove a lasting memento to them of one of England's greatest heroes, and should stimulate and encourage them to do their utmost to follow his noble example in the performance of 'duty' in their after lives."

Captain A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, the gifted author of "*The Life of Nelson*," "*The Influence of Sea Power*," &c., writes: "I should think your project of utilising the Centenary of Nelson's Death, as an impulse to promote national interest in the welfare of seamen, eminently suitable. As I read his life, his interest in seamen was not only professional, but personal in its kindness."

The Society in this commemoration will not offend the susceptibilities of other nations, but rather be disposed to help their seamen, and even promote the *entente cordiale*. The President of the United States, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in thanking the Society for the courtesy and kindness extended to American sailors, says in a signed letter: "Let me extend a cordial greeting to you on this occasion of the Centenary of the heroic death which closed the wonderful career of your great Admiral Nelson. With renewed thanks and all good wishes."

We give the above quotations from among many as indicating the reception the Nelson Centenary Scheme has already secured. Nelson's flag-signal: "England expects that every man will do his duty" is still his Twentieth Century message to the men of the sea and to the nation. It unconsciously revealed his own strenuous life freely given to duty. And as that life ebbed away in the "Victory's" cockpit, and his eye turned to the great Unseen, he died with these words upon his lips: "Thank God I have done my duty."

Donations may be sent to the Nelson Centenary Memorial Fund, Bank of England; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; the Treasurer, Right Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart.; and all communications may be sent to Edward W. Matthews, Secretary, British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Passmore Edwards Sailors' Palace, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.

We have the honour to be, on behalf of the Society,

Your obedient Servants,
BRASSEY, Past-President.
JOHN CORY, President.
KINNAIRD, V.P.
J. HEREFORD, V.P.
F. B. MEYER,
President Free Church Council.
SAMUEL PRENTER,
Moderator Presbyterian Church of Ireland.
THOMAS SUTHERLAND,
Chairman P. & O.
S. HOPE MORLEY, V.P.,
Governor Bank of England.
J. WILLIAMS BENN, M.P.,
Chairman London County Council
H. M. HOZIER,
Secretary of Lloyds.
D. N. WELCH, V.P., Captain R.N.
THOMAS MASON, Chairman,
4, Rood Lane, London, E.C.

THE BACHELORS' BALL

AT MACAO.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Macao, 27th November.

"The most brilliant function that was ever witnessed at Macao"—these were the words that the Colonial Secretary, speaking for the Governor, uttered in the course of his toast at the Bachelors' Ball on Saturday last. Dr. Lello had but succinctly described what was the opinion of one and all among the very large gathering that assembled to do honour to the hospitality of the bachelors' at the Club de Macau on the evening of the 26th inst. From a social point of view the ball on Saturday bespoke a harmony and an enthusiasm seldom seen at any gathering, much less in one that comprised so large a number of people in this City. And from the artistic standpoint the committee brought their united labours to bear upon the *tout ensemble* of the Club building exteriorly and interiorly in a manner that does credit to all who were responsible for the unqualified success of a delightful evening spent amidst the youth and beauty of Macao. In response to the invitations there were no less than 107 ladies present at the Ball including many from Hongkong, those from Canton being unable to come owing to the regatta taking place in the northern port. Amongst those present were noticed Dr. Alfredo Lello, colonial secretary, representing the Governor, who wrote expressing his regret at his enforced absence on account of a severe attack of influenza; the Attorney General, the Chief of Staff Mr. Vieira da Rocha and Mrs. Rocha, Inspector of the Revenue Department Mr. Oliveira and his wife, the Commandant of Police Major Guedes and Mrs. Guedes and his aide-de-camp (Lieut. Taborda), the British Vice-Consul Mr. Combes, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. E. V. Brenan, two British officers of H.M.S. *Tamar*, the Vice-Consul for France (Mr. A. J. Basto), Dr. and Mrs. Doberck and Miss Doberck of Hongkong, General Garcia (retd.), and officers of the Portuguese Navy, military and civil officials, besides the leading Portuguese residents accompanied by their wives and daughters.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decoration and illumination of the building were most efficiently carried out. As one ascended the pathway leading to the Club from Rua Central a blaze of light shone above in the hundreds of coloured lamps that picked out the front of the building and the Japanese lanterns which lighted the entrance from the arches of evergreen and flowers over the iron railing. Along the whole length of this fairy lamps twinkled brilliantly in the little vessels of pretty variegated hues. Once within the entrance the national ensigns were the first objects of attention. Over the main doorway the Portuguese flag hung against the wall, and on either side of it—to the right, the British flag and to the left, the Stars and Stripes. Over the side doors were suspended the tricolor and the flag of Italy to the right, while to the left the Spanish colours and the eagle of Germany were in conspicuous evidence. The gentlemen's cloak-room occupied a position near the entrance. It was presided over by two sailors from the gunboat *Diu* who did duty as only the "handy-men" only know how to do. The large dancing-hall was simplicity itself in the matter of its decoration. Long mirrors on the walls and bracket lamps were the only ornaments in evidence. A second dancing hall was provided in the old billiard room. Here the artistic display of Mr. F. Brandão found amply scope on the spacious walls. From the ceiling hung fine silk embroideries of exquisite Chinese design and workmanship, and over the doors and windows stretched the beautiful wall-hangings from the choice collections of Count de Senna Fernandes and Mr. C. A. R. d'Assumpção kindly lent for the occasion. The blackwood furniture in this room was placed at the disposal of the Committee by the kindness of Commendador Ho Ling Wong. The Club card-room was converted into a *buffete* for the evening where choice confectionery and dainty cakes could be had throughout the evening. There was an improvised card-room for gentlemen; but the Terpsichorean votaries totally disregarded the pastime in this quarter. The lighting of the halls was the subject of general and favourable comment from all. Its efficiency was entirely due to Mr. Luiz Ayres under whose supervision twenty-four vapour lamps were installed and worked.

THE BALL.

Dancing commenced just about 10 p.m. when Dr. A. Lello, who represented Governor Montenegro in His Excellency's unavoidable absence, arrived. He was received with musical honours, the Police band striking up the national anthem as the Secretary General was received by the members of the Committee. The first quadrille opened with 84 couples, the official grouping being as follows:—Dr. Lello with Mrs. Vieira da Rocha, Dr. L. P. Marques (president of the committee) with Mrs. Fontoura Guedes, Mr. A. A. d'Eça—Mrs. Garcia de Carvalho, Mr. V. Freitas, R.N.—Miss Rocha, Mr. C. Cabral—Mrs. T. N. Manners, Paymaster F. C. Ramos, R.N.—Mrs. O. d'Oliveira, Mr. F. da Silva—Mrs. A. Basto, Jr., Mr. J. Fernandes—Mrs. Silva, and Lieut. L. Caes, R.N.—Mrs. Nolasco, Jr. The sub-committee's group was formed of Mr. Nolasco, Jr., with Miss C. Cagigas, Mr. L. L. Remedios—Miss d'Almada e Castro, Mr. L. Ayres—Miss B. Remedios, Mr. D. Ribeiro—Mrs. Mello, Mr. Ribeiro, Jr.—Miss C. Remedios, Mr. J. Gomes—(?), Mr. F. Brandão—Miss Hidalgo, Lieut. Lopes—Mrs. Canavarro, Mr. A. Henriques—Miss I. Jorge, Mr. G. Rocha—Miss Gutierrez, and Mr. Gil Pereira—Miss A. Mattos.

Following the quadrille, the following programme, in addition to a number of "extras," was gone through with much spirit:—

Waltz	"Amareuse."
Barn Dance	"The Gat."
Two-step	"Mosquito's Parade."
Lancers	"Cigale."
Waltz	"Sourire d'Avril."
Two-step	"Regiment."
Polka	"A pouffa de rire."
Waltz	"Ella."
Lancers	"Army and Navy."
Barn Dance	"The Skirt."
Waltz	"Bleue."
Polka	"See me Dance."
Selection	"Geisha."
Waltz	"Die Hydropaten."
Quadrille	March.

SUPPER.

Intermezzo	"Cavalleria Rusticana."
Two-step	
Selection	"Prohibita."
Waltz	"Monte Christo."
Lancers	"Sweetheart."
Waltz	"Reine du Danube."
Barn Dance	"Au Revoir."
Quadrille	"Mascotte."

The music was superbly rendered by the Bands of H.M.S. *Vengeance* by kind consent of Captain Leslie Stuart C.M.G., and officers, and of the local police through the courtesy of Commandant Guedes. Due appreciation was shown to Signor Carlo Guidotti, under whose leadership the *Vengeance* "boys" executed in a most charming manner the selections from *The Geisha*, the *Cavalleria Rusticana*, and the *Prohibita*; the applause that greeted each number was loud and long. It is not too much to say that the performance of Signor Guidotti and his bandsmen contributed much to the "harmony" and success of the function. Bandmaster Placé and the Police Band deserve praise for their creditable performance which was also much enjoyed.

THE SUPPER.

At 2 a.m. there was an adjournment from dancing to supper. At the appointed hour the *portiere* dividing the hall from the supper room was drawn aside and the bowery-like appearance which the latter apartment presented excited the admiration of all the guests present. The profusion of flowers and verdant arches overhead, together with the pot-plants against the colonnades and the palms on the walls made of the theatre-stalls a temporary garden, whose artificial lighting was obtained from incandescent lamps hung from the ceiling. At the farther end and on a higher level was the stage, decorated after much the same style, the picturesqueness of the scene being added to by the display of numerous lanterns. There were twenty tables for the guests with seating accommodation for 120. While justice was done to the excellent menu provided by direction of Messrs. E. Jorge and Nolasco, Jr., assisted by Messrs. J. Fernandes, L. Remedios, D. Ribeiro and Gil Pereira, the British naval band discoursed fine music to the delight of a charmed crowd of listeners. The following is the menu:—

Soupe tortue.
Mayonnaise de homard.
Patés aux cailles.
Paté de foie gras en aspic.
Hure en gelée.
Quartier d'agneau. Dindon truffé.
Aloyau de bœuf.
Faisan bardé au jus.
Jambon d'York—chaud froid
Haricots verts. Petits pois. Salade.
Desserts.
Club Pouding.
Paniers de fruits.
Chocolats.—Bombons fourrés, etc.

THE TOAST.

The only toast was that proposed by Dr. Lello, in the course of which he said that the Governor greatly regretted that on account of his health, he was not able to be present among so brilliant and charming a gathering in which were united the social elements of Macao and Hongkong. In behalf of the Governor he thanked the committee for their special invite. He said that the ball was the most brilliant and enthusiastic one that Macao had seen and that it could rival the best of its kind in Europe. As the function has had such a successful issue, it behove all for one and one for all to promote for the future many pleasant gatherings, forgetting any little differences that might have existed and which might stand in the way of the realization of his wishes. He added that there could be no more opportune moment, in the name of the Governor and in his own, to tender his congratulations to Dr. Pereira Marques and the other members of the committee and those who assisted for the success that crowned their labours. He proposed "Vivas!" to all, which were loudly responded.

In response, Dr. Marques briefly thanked Mr. Lello for the kind words that had fallen from him and desired his acknowledgments might be transmitted to H. E. the Governor. He also thanked the ladies and gentlemen for the courtesy shown the bachelors by their presence that evening.

To Mr. G. da Rocha and Mr. B. d'Azevedo, assisted by the members of the sub-committee, the credit is due for the tasteful decoration of the supper room.

Dancing was kept up until the small hours of Sunday morning, and when the party broke it was just about the hour of dawn. A word, in conclusion, must be said of the untiring service rendered by the sailors of the *Diu* who gave invaluable help to the committee; and to Messrs. Noronha & Co., the local printers, the committee are indebted for the gratuitous printing executed in artistic style. The masters of ceremony, Dr. L. P. Marques and Mr. Luiz Ramos, carried out their duties in a manner that earned the good feeling of all, while Mr. J. Devéria, who had charge of the needs of the musicians, attended to their comfort perfectly well. And last but not by any means the least special appreciation must be accorded to the indefatigable worker, Mr. Carlos Cabral whose affability and invariable courtesy ingratiated him with the fair guests at the same time as they contributed in a large degree to render the function the unqualified success that it is unanimously pronounced to have been attained by the hospitable bachelors and their friends of Macao.

FAREWELL TO THE FORESTERS.

WELCOME TO THE WEST KENTS.

2nd inst.

Last night a very enjoyable evening was spent among the junior non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal West Kent Regiment and 1st Sherwood Foresters in the N.C.O.'s Mess Room at Wellington Barracks. The occasion was a smoking concert given by the Junior N.C.O.'s., R.E. and R.A.M.C. to bid farewell to their comrades-in-arms, of the Sherwood Foresters, and at the same time, to extend a welcome to their new friends of the Royal West Kents. The programme was sparkling throughout, says a correspondent, and was not allowed to flag for a moment. The "Two B's" were in great entertaining form and gave their duets with as much freshness as ever, whilst Burnett and James kept the gathering in an uproar of laughter with their various highly amusing songs. Messrs Ray and Wolfe and several others added greatly to the harmony of the evening, suitable speeches being made, and responded to, the party breaking up after having spent a most enjoyable evening's entertainment.

The following committee looked after the arrangements, and took care of the comfort of their guests: President, Staff-Sergeant H. J. A. McCaffery, and Staff-Sergeants, E. J. Menage, and A. T. Walstow, and Corporal F. T. Wood.

After supper Sergeant Major Morgan, R.E., called upon all present to charge their glasses, and this having been done the toast of "The King and the Royal Family" was duly honoured. "Smokes" were then handed round, and as soon as every one was contentedly puffing away, the concert began and every item of the programme was heartily appreciated by the audience. During the evening the President presented Sergeant Major Roberts of the Sherwood Forresters, on behalf of himself and his fellow non-commissioned officers, with a large handsomely framed photograph of members of the Royal Engineers Mess. This was received and suitably acknowledged by the Sergeant Major amid the cheers of the assembled company. The programme, which had been most artistically penned by Staff Sergt. McCaffery, was as follows:—

PART I.

Overture	Orchestra	St. Sgt. Harris, R.E. Sgt. Jenkins, R.E. Cpl. Roberts, R.E.
Toast	The King and Royal Family	S. M. Morgan, R.E.
Song	Humorous, Selected	S. S. Walstow, R.E.
Song	Selected	Q.M.S. Randall, S.F.
Piccolo Solo	Selected	Sgt. Carbury, S.F.
Song	Old Brigade	Q. M. S. Bacon, R.E.
Mandolin Solo	Selected	S. M. Allwork, R.A.M.C.
Song	Gallery & Boxes	S. S. Taylor, R.E.
Violin Solo	The Broken Melody	Sgt. Jenkins, R.E.
Song	Mona	Sgt. Gass, R.E.
Recitation	The 9th Mounted Infantry	Sgt. Arthur, S.F.
Song	Powder Monkey	Q.M.S. Minion, R.E.
Song	Bill Bailey	Sgt. Bailey, S.F.
Song	There is no room for me	C.S. Fielding, S.F.

PART II.

Selection	Orchestra	S. S. Harris, R.E. Sgt. Jenkins, R.E. Cpl. Roberts.
Toast	Our Departing Comrades	S. M. Morgan.
Song	Selected	Mr. Oxberry.
Response		S. M. Roberts.
Song	Selected	C. Sgt. Lovatt, S.F.
Trio		S. S. Walstow, Q.M.S. Bacon, & S. S. Harris, R.E.
Song	Comic	Jimmer Donovoski.
Duet	Pilot Brave	Q.M.S. Bacon, R.E., & S. S. Harris, R.E.
Legerdemain		Mr. Howorth.
Song	Selected	Mr. L. Rogers.
Violin Solo	My Dreon	Sgt. Jenkins, R.E.
Song	Selected	Q.M.S. Jones, R.E.
Song	Selected	Sgt. Simpson, R.E.
Song	Action, Front and Rear	C.S. Seaton, R.E.
Song	Under the shadow of the Pa	S. Harris, R.E.
	God Speed Ye Merry Gentlemen. (Two Gentlemen of Verona).	
	GOD SAVE THE KING.	

TURF TOPICS.

ST. ANDREW'S STAKES.

30th ult.

Amongst the sporting fraternity not a little excitement prevails with regard to the forthcoming Saturday morning's sport. In addition to the St. Andrew's Stakes for subscription griffins of this season there will be what gives promise of a very interesting match between *Little Momo* and *Desert King* who, it will be remembered, have tied in the matter of marks for second place in the Gymkhana club's challenge cup, and the owners have decided to run the tie off on Saturday morning next. Mr. Clarke who claims the seven pounds jockey allowance will pilot *Little Momo*, and Mr. Gresson will do likewise for *Desert King*. It is to be hoped that a goodly number of the horse-loving public of this colony of both sexes will turn up on this very interesting occasion.

The St. Andrew's Stakes looks as if it will be carried off by ponies from Jardine's stable. This morning Messrs. Johnstone and Cruickshank negotiated their griffins over three-quarters of a mile, and both seemed to move in capital style; in fact, they did the best three-quarters of the morning, viz., 1.51. All the other ponies did about 1.55 for a like distance.

H. E. the Governor has a little blue dun griffin who appears to be training on and he moved in beautiful style this morning. I shall expect to hear from this animal about race time. Mr. Apcar's big yellow dun also did three-quarters in taking style with Mr. Grigg up. I understand that this gentleman will be his pilot on Saturday morning in the St. Andrew's Stakes. I believe there will be 10 to 12 starters in this event: and with shoes off on the grass course, should be run in fast time. I am very sorry to hear that Mr. Mody does not think of starting his bay griffin; perhaps he is right, as the pony is certainly a little nervous and a race now, just as he is beginning to improve in looks and condition, would perhaps do him untold injury. Nevertheless, I should really have liked to see him a starter, as at present there is nothing on the course that can compare with his style of moving; he has such a grand racing shape and points, the only ones which I dislike are that he is badly ribbed up and also he has rather a small eye set in a mean head.

Mr. Forrest must be considered a lucky drawer. His chestnut pony is certainly one of the best shaped; he has that broad hind quarter and ragged hips, and hocks well let down, without which no pony can certainly expect to stay any distance over a mile. Messrs. White & Piry too have drawn a pony the exact prototype of Mr. G. H. Potts's well known racing pony *Pandur* and should this griffin only prove to be like him in his way of winning races the owners will be lucky men. Mr. Dorabjee has a pony whose movement, to my mind, is most promising. He gallops very close to the ground and has a wonderful, long stride, and while at present he is pig-fat, I fancy that when he gets fit will make people open their eyes. So far only twenty-six ponies out of the fifty-five ordered have arrived, and I understand the contractors have applied for an extension of time, up to the 15th December. These griffins when they do get here will be *pukka* new ones, and I believe that over 130 have already arrived in Shanghai and have been auctioned. I doubt though whether we shall get the last of our mob until about Christmas time.

LARRY LYNX.

WARNING TO SHIPS' OFFICERS.

28th ult.

On Saturday afternoon the chief officer of the s.s. *Kesmun* received a report from one of the crew that there were two brass-bound port fittings in the 'tween decks. Investigations proved that these had been deliberately removed from the port holes of the chiefs' and second officers' cabins. They had evidently been taken off by some cute and cunning Chinaman for the value of the brass, and he no doubt intended to secrete them on a cargo boat and so get them ashore. Seeing the theft was discovered he, of course, gave no sign, and so the would-be thief is still at large. While the same vessel was in Singapore the second officer took off his coat, in which was his watch and chain, and hung it on the hook above his settee, on which he then laid down and went to sleep. When he woke up soon after, he discovered that someone had put his hand inside the port, taken his watch and chain from his coat, and got clear away with it. In that case the thief could not be traced. Mercantile, marine officers should take warning from this, and be careful of their property when in port and crowds of strange light-fingered Orientals are on board.

RIVER STEAMERS TO DOCK.

29th ult.

The H.K., C., and M. Steamboat Co.'s s.s. *Honam* will shortly take up the berth in the Kowloon docks just vacated by the same Co.'s *Heungshan*. She will be in dockyard hands for about a fortnight, during which time the engines will be completely overhauled and the bottom scraped and painted. The s.s. *Hankow* is at present undergoing the usual periodical overhaul at Samsuipo, and will be there a few days before her familiar figure is seen again on the river traffic.

The French steamers *Charles Hardouin* and *Paul Beau* have also taken their turn, being now anchored in the Dock Co.'s moorings in Hunghom Bay. They will be dry-docked early next month preparatory to their being placed on the river run under new management. They have had a long period of enforced idleness in Chinese waters, and will require some attention at the hands of the dockyard officials before they can renew the service for which they are so well adapted.

ASLEEP ON DUTY.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

28th ult.

Before Mr. Basil Taylor, assistant Harbour-Master, this afternoon, Wong Su, engineer of the Yaumati ferry service launch *Kwong Hoi*, was charged with neglect of duty in the waters of this Colony, on the 21st inst. The owner of the *Kwong Hoi* stated that the launch was going from Yaumati to Hongkong, and when nearing the Hongkong pier the engineer fell asleep, and consequently did not hear the bell ring the order to stop the engines, with the result that she ran into the pier, and badly damaged her bows, the boiler being shifted in the impact, and the steam pipe leaking. Defendant denied that he was asleep; and said he heard the bell ring once, and slowed down, and then the bell rang again and he stopped the engines. Shortly after the bell rang twice and he went astern, about two seconds after that the coxswain rang twice again and he went ahead. Further evidence showed that the man was found asleep and had to be shouted at before he could be aroused. His certificate was suspended for six months.

WHAT IS CONTRABAND?

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA *v.* THE OWNERS OF THE S.S. "PROMETHEUS."

THE JUDGMENT.

Following is the judgment in the above action as revised by the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley).

His Lordship said:—This is a special case stated for the opinion of this Court by the arbitrator acting under a submission to arbitration contained in a certain charter party made at Hongkong on the 10th of February, 1904, between Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co. "agents for the steamship *Prometheus*, under Norwegian colours," on the one part, and "The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Osaka, by their Hongkong Office, Charterers" on the other part, by which that ship was chartered to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for six months subject to, *inter alia*, a special stipulation that she was not to carry any contraband of war. The charter party is signed "Sander, Wieler and Co., as agents for the captain and owners of the Norwegian s.s. *Prometheus*," "Osaka Shosen Kaisha, T. Arima, Manager."

The facts out of which arise the questions submitted by the special case for the opinion of this court are, so far as material, as follows:—The charter party was signed at Hongkong on the 10th of February, 1904, subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan. The fact that Russia and Japan were at war was unknown to the parties at the time they signed the charter party, but the charter party was made in anticipation of war, and the fact that war had broken out became known to the parties immediately after the charter party had been signed. The owners of the *Prometheus* are Norwegians, subjects of a Power neutral in the war between Russia and Japan. The charterers, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a Japanese Steamship Co., are subjects of Japan, one of the belligerent power. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is a well-known company engaged prior to the outbreak of war in running a regular line of steamers carrying cargo and passengers from Japan to Formosa and back, calling at Japanese interports each way, and carrying ordinarily and regularly as part of such cargo sugar, rice, and foodstuffs generally. That fact was known to Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co. at the time of the negotiations for the charter of the *Prometheus*, and the *Prometheus* was chartered for the express purpose of being employed in that line, so running between Japan and Formosa, to replace certain steamers regularly theretofore so employed which had been taken up by the Japanese Government. The charter commenced on the 22nd February and the *Prometheus* left Hongkong on the following day under her charter, for Takao, a port in Formosa. She there loaded a cargo of sugar and rice and proceeded to Anping, another port in Formosa, where she again loaded sugar and rice for Yokohama and Kobe—ports in Japan. The *Prometheus* arrived at Yokohama on the 9th March and at Kobe on the 17th of that month. The cargo loaded in Formosa was duly discharged and the loading of the ship for her return voyage from Kobe to Formosa commenced. On the 19th of March the master of the *Prometheus* received at Kobe a telegram from his owners directing him to "decline rice and provisions between Japanese ports," and further directing him to "try cancel" the charter party. The direction to decline to load rice and provisions was communicated by the Master to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. A correspondence ensued between the Charterers and the Master, in which the Charterers denied and the Master asserted that rice, sugar and provisions generally were contraband of war, ending by the Master declining to load "rice, sugar and provisions" for carriage between Japanese ports unless an increased amount was paid for the hire of the ship, alleging as the ground for this refusal that provisions were contraband of war, which, by an express term of the charter party, was not to be loaded on his ship.

In consequence of this refusal of the Master to load rice, sugar and provisions, for the reason stated, the cargo of the *Prometheus* which was then in course of being loaded was completely discharged at Kobe and the ship left in ballast for Nagasaki. Subsequently she was employed elsewhere than on the line between Kobe and Formosa for which she had been specially chartered. In consequence of the refusal of the Master to load this cargo the whole purpose of the charter party was frustrated. The intended voyage for which the *Prometheus* was loading at the time was on the regular line between Kobe and Formosa, and the ports to which it was proposed to send the *Prometheus* were not ports of military or naval equipment, but ordinary commercial ports. The rates of chartering had increased enormously between the 10th of February, the date of the charter of the *Prometheus*, and the 26th of March, the date of the discharging of the cargo which that ship was then in the course of loading at Kobe. This fact is of importance in considering what the parties had in their mind when, as will appear hereafter, they used the word "contraband" in clause 37 of the charter party; for it is suggested by the charterers that the objection of the owners to carry provisions was not made *bona fide*, but was made with the object of obtaining if possible a fresh charter at the higher rates then ruling. The first clause of the charter party provides that the ship *Prometheus* shall be placed at the sole disposal of the charterers or their agents to carry cargo and passengers for lawful voyages to all parts of the world, open ports only, at the same time expressly declaring that ports in America, Europe, Australia, and Africa, and in the Amur district are excluded from the operation of the charter and also "interport trading in the Philippines." The first clause also contains the exception with respect to "arrest and restraint of Princess, Rulers, and People" which is commonly inserted in a charter party. I make reference at this stage to this exception because an argument, based upon its presence in the charter party, was addressed to me by Mr. Slade in justification of the act of the Master in unloading the ship at Kobe, with which I will deal later. The second clause of the charter party limits the duration of the charter to six calendar months, and concludes with the following typewritten words: "this agreement not to be cancelled in the event of war being declared." I may say say at once that the insertion of this provision makes it in my opinion manifest that when this charter party was entered into, both parties expected that there would be war between Russia and Japan before the expiration of the charter by effluxion of time. There is nothing in any other clause bearing upon the case until the 15th by which the amount to be paid for "the use and hire" of the steamer is fixed at the rate of $6,750 per month payable half monthly in advance. With respect to this it will be sufficient to remark in passing that this sum is stated to be a moderate charge for the use and hire of this steamer, and that the arbitrator has found as a fact that the rates of chartering had enormously increased between the 10th of February, when the charter party containing the clause was signed, and the 26th of March when the Master refused to load the cargo tendered by the charterer. Of the remaining clauses of the charter party the 37th only seems to bear upon the matters in dispute between the charterers and the owners of the *Prometheus*.

That clause is as follows:—"In case of war steamer not to be directed to any blockaded port nor to carry any contraband of war." In the *London Gazette* of the 1st March, 1904, a notification from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 29th February, 1904, appeared, the material portion of which is as follows:—"His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following telegram from His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg—"Regulation affecting neutrals to be applied by Russia during war with Japan, published to-day. Declared Contraband of War:" Here follows a detailed statement of specific articles, which are to be considered unconditional contraband of war, and the declaration concludes as follows:—"Generally all objects intended for war by sea or land including rice, provisions, horses, etc." This extract from the *London Gazette* of the 1st of March, 1904, was published in Hongkong in a Government Notification, No. 253, dated at the Colonial Secretary's Office, 8th April 1904.

There had previously appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 9th March, the following Notification, No. 165, dated at the Colonial Secretary's Office, 9th March, 1904:—"The following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is published for general information: Russian declaration as to contraband states as follows:—"En général tous les objets destinée a la guerre, sur mer ou sur la terre, de même que le riz, les vivres, et les chevaux, bêtes de sommes, et autres pouvant servir dans un but de guerre et si elles sont transportér pour le compte ou a destination de l'ennemi."

The first declaration by Russia respecting contraband of war was made at St. Petersburg on the 14th of February, 1904, and was consequently made subsequent to the signing of the charter party by the charterers and the agents for the owners of the ship *Prometheus*. Leaving for the moment the question whether the effect of the declaration by Russia was or was not to make rice, sugar, and other provisions unconditional contraband of war, it is important when considering the true construction to be placed upon the expression contraband of war as used in the charter party and to the determination of the question what was in the minds of the parties at the time of the execution of that document, to remember that the charter party was signed on the 10th February at a time when though war was expected, the fact that it had actually broken out was not known to the parties: that the Russian declaration was not issued in Russia until the 14th February, 1904—four days after the charter party had been signed; that it was not published in the *London Gazette* until the 1st of March, some twenty days after the signing of the charter party; and that it was not notified in Hongkong, where the contract of the charter was made, until the 9th March—29 days after the signing of the charter party. The Arbitrator, after citing the treaties which provide for equality of treatment for foreigner and Japanese, so far as the treaty port trade is concerned, finds as a fact the following: "Both under existing treaties and prior to the signing of the British treaty of 1894, foreign vessels, that is to say non-Japanese vessels, were freely allowed to trade with certain other ports in Japan under special permits, and this privilege is extended to foreign vessels to the present day irrespective of whether Japan is at peace or war." This finding is borne out by the evidence, and the fact so found has a material bearing upon the argument addressed to me on behalf of the owners of the *Prometheus* to the effect that the Master of the *Prometheus* was not bound under the terms of the charter which was for "lawful voyages" only to continue voyages to the interports of Japan, inasmuch as it was illegal to do so, that is to say that it was unlawful for him, as master of a foreign-owned neutral ship, to engage her in time of war in the Japanese interport trade, that is to say in the coasting trade of Japan. It was proved before the arbitrator that the Master of the *Prometheus* had received from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha a letter dated 27th April, 1904, by which it appears that they had ordered him to go to the following Japanese interports, which include ports known as non-treaty ports, viz., Yokohama, Kobe, Kagoshima, Okinawa, Keeling, Anping, and Takao." I mention this now because the fact has a direct bearing upon a portion of the case for the owners of the ship *Prometheus*. It is on the above briefly-summarised facts that the arbitrator has addressed to me his questions, three in number, as follows:—Firstly, whether under the terms of Russia's declaration the cargo intended for shipment from Yokohama and Kobe to Kagoshima, Okinawa, Anping and Takao by the *Prometheus* was contraband? If so, whether the Russian declaration in this respect is binding upon neutrals, or whether, it is *ultra vires*?

Secondly, whether the line on which the Osaka Shosen Kaisha wished to employ the *Prometheus* is a "privileged" line, and if so was it therefore unlawful for a neutral ship to engage in such a trade?

Thirdly, whether in view of all the evidence brought forward, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha attempted to violate, or alter, the terms of the charter party as a whole, but particularly with reference to clause 37, by instructing the commander to load a cargo of food-stuffs and timber and to proceed to the ports named in their letter of 27th April, 1904?

In order to arrive at the true answers to the above questions the firstthing to be done is to determine what is the true interpretation of the charter party as a whole.

Both the learned king's counsel, Mr. Sharp, who appeared for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Mr. Slade, who appeared for the owners of the ship *Prometheus*, are agreed that the charter party is to be read as a whole, and that effect should be given to the real intention of the parties, but so far as relates to what the intention of the parties was when inserting the words "contraband of war" in the 37th clause they hold completely divergent views.

It therefore becomes necessary at the outset to determine the meaning of those words as used in the charter party. It is the general rule of construction of documents that words and expressions should be given their primary sense unless there be something in the context which points out that in the particular document in which the words or expressions appear, such words or expressions must, in order to give effect to the immediate intention of the parties using them, be given some other and peculiar meaning and be understood in a sense other than their primary sense.

Now, bearing that rule in mind I proceed to determine what is the primary sense of the expression "contraband of war," and to inquire whether there is anything in the charter party to warrant me in setting aside the primary meaning of that expression, and in attaching a peculiar meaning thereto. Reference was made, in the course of the argument to something that had been said by the Master of the *Prometheus*, expressive of his dissatisfaction and disapproval, when, on his arrival at Hongkong, he found that his ship had been chartered to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and that he would be required to load rice, sugar, and other provisions for Japanese ports; but the Master had nothing to do with the agreement to charter the *Prometheus*. In that regard the agents, Messrs. Sander Wieler & Co., represented the owners, and as a fact the Master did not reach Hongkong until seven days or so after the ship had been chartered. Moreover, even had the views attributed to the Master been expressed by the agents, Sander, Wieler & Co. themselves at the date mentioned, namely, seven days or so after the signing of the charter party, evidence thereof to affect the construction to be placed upon the language used in the charter party must have been rejected when construing the charter party on the principle that the oral evidence cannot be received to vary or add to the terms of a written agreement. The expression "contraband of war," as used in the agreement between the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the owners of the *Prometheus*, must, therefore, be given the primary sense attached thereto at the time of the signing of the charter party, and not any other and particular meaning which it might suit either party in the light of subsequent events to attach thereto; for I cannot see anything in the document itself which would justify me in depriving that expression of its primary meaning. The expression "contraband of war" only appears once in the charter party, and its meaning is in no way affected by anything in the context. What then is the meaning of the expression "contraband of war" in its primary sense? Mr. Wharton, in his "Law Lexcon" defines contraband of war as meaning in its primary sense that which, according to international law, cannot be supplied to a hostile belligerent except at the risk of seizure and condemnation by the aggrieved belligerent. That seems to me a sound definition if you understand the word "risk" to mean that risk which is contemplated and recognised by the law of nations. Broadly stated then "contraband of war" is that which is so considered by the law of nations. The question which naturally follows is "What do you mean by the law of nations?" I answer that the law of nations is that system of rules respecting belligerent and neutral rights established by consent among the civilised and commercial nations of the world, partly written and partly arising out of custom and rendered stable by judicial decisions from time to time.

In my opinion, the expression "contraband of war" has a well-known and accepted meaning among the civilised commercial powers of the world. If that were not so we should not, as we do, find that expression used without definition in solemn treaties between the powers. The expression "contraband of war" is used without any definition of its meaning in the Treaty of Paris of the 16th April, 1856. The inference from that fact is, to my mind, irresistible that there was no definition needed, because the expression had the same definite meaning in the minds of all the plenipotentiaries of the Powers parties to that treaty.

The Treaty of Paris, to which Russia is a party, and to which she still adheres, commences with the following preamble:—"Considering that maritime law in time of war has long been the subject of deplorable disputes: that uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts; that it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point; that the plenipotentiaries assemble in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intention by which their Governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect." Then immediately follows this declaration:—"The above-mentioned plenipotentiaries being duly authorised resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and having come to an agreement have adopted the following solemn declaration:—

(1.) "Privateering" is, and remains abolished.

(2) The Neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of "contraband of war."

(3) Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

(4) Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy."

I draw special attention to the fact that the expression "contraband of war" is twice used in this declaration without being in any way fiened. This declaration was designed to give effect to the opinion of the plenipotentiaries expressed in the preamble, viz., that it was to the advantage of the civilised world to establish a uniform doctrine on the subject of marit time law in time of war, and with that object in view to introduce certain "fixed principles." At the same sitting of the plenipotentiaries the following resolution was adopted (Protocol No. 24); "On the proposition of Count Walewski, and recognising that it is for the general interest to maintain the indivisibility of the four principles mentioned in the declaration signed this day, the plenipotentiaries agree that the powers which shall have signed it, or which shall have acceded to it, cannot hereafter enter into any arrangement in regard to the application of the right of neutrals in time of war, which does not, at the same time, rest on the four principles which are the object of the said declaration."

It will be observed that by this Protocol the plenipotentiaries of Russia bind that Power not thereafter to adopt any attitude towards neutrals in time of war which does not rest upon the four principles enunciated in the declaration. This Protocol has an important bearing upon the contention at the Bar that Russia as an independent sovereign State possesses, as a concomitant to the right to make war, the right to declare what shall or shall not be considered contraband of war.

I dwell here upon the fact that the expression "contraband of war" occurs twice in the declaration in the Treaty of Paris; that the expressions "Privateering" and "Blockade" occur each once; and that there is in that declaration no definition of the meaning of any of those expressions. Why was there this omission to define these expressions?

Was it not because they each had in the minds of the plenipotentiaries of the Powers a recognised meaning at the time when the treaty was signed? And because the expression "Contraband of War" no more needed definition than the expressions "Blockade" or "Privateering" did. What then was the meaning which it must fairly be assumed the Plenipotentiaries attached to the expression "Contraband of War" as used by them in the Treaty of Paris? It seems to me that the Plenipotentiaries had in their minds the meaning which at that time attached to the expression "Contraband of War" resulting from the decisions of the courts of law of the nations of Europe and America; principally indeed the decisions in the English Courts on cases arising during the Napoleonic War. What then is the result of those decisions? What meaning has been thereby attached to the expression "Contraband of War?". The result has been to attach to that expression the following twofold meaning:—(1) Absolute contraband of war—which includes everything useful for war only; (2 That which) is conditional contraband of war—which includes all things which though useful for both peace and war become contraband if destined for the purposes of war, excluding from the meaning of contraband of war such things as are useful for the purposes of peace only. "Provisions," consequently, come within the definition of conditional contraband only if and when destined for the enemy's forces; otherwise they are excluded from the definition. That is in my opinion the true meaning to be attached to the expression "Contraband of War," and that is the sense which, in my opinion, that expression bears on a true construction of the Declaration of the Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris of 1856. That is, in my opinion, the sense in which the parties to the charter of the ship *Prometheus* must be taken to have understood the expression "Contraband of War" when they agreed by Clause 37, that the ship *Prometheus* was not to "carry any Contraband of War." To construe that expression as meaning whatever might at any time, that is to say from time to time, be declared by Russia to be contraband, as the learned Counsel for the owners contended I should, would be to import into the contract between the parties an element of uncertainty where none need exist. The contract was made in Hongkong, and therefore in the absence of evidence to the contrary which I could act upon the parties must be taken to have used the expression "Contraband of War" in the sense in which it is understodd in British courts of law, which is its sense in international law. It cannot be successfully contended that provisions would be regarded by British courts of law as unconditionl contraband of war, or that there is any likelihood that they will ever take that view. Had this court been asked at any time between the signing of the charter party on the 10th February, 1904 and the issuing of the Russian declaration to construe the meaning of the words "contraband of war" it cannot be doubted that it would have excluded provisions from the category of unconditional contraband. It is contended, however, that the court ought to place a different meaning on that expression, after, and in view of, the terms of the Russian declaration, inasmuch as Russia being a sovereign independent Power has a prerogative right to declare whatever she pleases to be contraband of war in any war in which she may be engaged, and that the effect of the Russian declaration may be to make provisions unconditionally contraband, the Master of the ship *Prometheus* was excused from loading them on his ship. In this contention I am unable to concur. In the view which I take of the effect of the Declaration under the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and of the undertaking by the several Powers signatory thereto, given in the Protocol No. 24, not to depart from the principles enunciated in the Declaration, I think that Russia was not at liberty to declare provisions unconditional contraband of war, and that her declaration in that respect could not affect the contract between the parties to this charter party, even supposing it could be held that contraband of war means, as used in the charter party, whatever Russia may consider as such; for Russia having been a party to the solemn declaration of "fixed principles" under the Treaty of Paris was not at liberty to disregard those principles and was therefore bound to recognise, and act upon, the generally accepted rule of international law that provisions are not unconditional contraband. In this view I am supported by the decision in the case of Pollard *v.* Bell, 8 Term Reports 424, where it was laid down that it is not competent to one nation to add to the law of nations by its own arbitrary ordinances without the concurrence of other nations! Against the view which I hold, *viz.*, that provisions are by the law of nations only conditional contraband, and that they were so regarded by the signatories to the Treaty of Paris, 1856, it was urged that notwithstanding that treaty the French when engaged in hostilities against China in 1885 intended to treat as contraband all shipments of rice destined to the open ports north of Canton. That fact, however, only amounts to this: that on that occasion France proposed to act in a manner which, had she been called upon to defend, she would have found difficulty in justifying, in the face of the declaration under the Treaty of Paris to which she was a party. Fortunately preliminaries of peace were settled before any seizures were in fact made by the French, and so the intended action of France cannot properly be drawn into a precedent against the principle enunciated in Pollard *v.* Bell. It is, moreover, to be remarked in connection with this intended action on the part of France in 1885 that her right to make provisions unconditional contraband was at the time denied by Great Britain. In Pollard *v.* Bell, decided in 1800, a French Prize Court, France then being at war with Great Britain, and Denmark being neutral, condemned a Danish ship on the ground that she was at the time of capture carrying a Scotchman as supercargo in violation of an ordinance by which it was declared that all ships should be confiscated "wherever there shall be found on board a supercargo, merchant, commissary, or chief officer being an enemy." In dealing with the ground assigned by the French Court condemning the ship Chief Justice Lord Kenyon said "this is one of the numberless questions that have arisen in consequence of the extraordinary sentences of condemnation passed by the courts of Admiralty in France during this war . . . To a question asked in the course of the argument, what are the rules on which the Courts of Admiralty profess to proceed, I answer, the law of nations, and such treaties as particular States have agreed shall be engrafted on that law. It was said by the defendant's Counsel that an ordinance has the same force as a treaty, but without stopping to enlarge on the difference between them it is sufficient to say that the one is a contract made by the contracting parties and that the other is an ex-parte ordinance made by one nation only, to which no other State is a party; and I concur with Lord Mansfield in the opinion that it is not competent to one nation to add to the law of nations by its own arbitrary ordinances without the concurrence of other nations." Continuing, his Lordship said "let us see what was the foundation of the condemnation in the French courts. It is stated that by their ordinance all ships are to be confiscated whensoever on board those ships shall be found a supercargo, merchant, commissary or chief officer being an enemy, but I say they had no right by making such an ordinance to bind other nations." What was the *ratio decidendi* in this case? The decision was based on the ground that the French courts had, in accordance with a French ordinance which was opposed to international law, decided that a ship was liable to be condemned merely because she carried on board an officer whose nationality was that of the enemy. Such then was the view expressed by Lord Kenyon as to the value and effect of a French ordinance which, departing from the recognised custom of nations, decreed that a ship might be condemned merely because she carried an officer of the nationality of the enemy. Applying the principle of that case to the present case, I say that the Russian declaration including provisions among the list of articles absolutely contraband and so departing from the recognised custom of nations had no binding effect upon other nations, and consequently could not excuse the non-performance of the contract under the charter party between the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the owners of the s.s. *Prometheus*. It was contended on behalf of the owners of the *Prometheus* that the term 'law' as applied to this recognised system of principles and rules known as international law is an inexact expression, that there is, in other words, no such thing as international law; that there can be no such law binding upon all nations inasmuch as there is no sanction for such law, that is to say, that there is no means by which obedience to such law can be imposed upon any given nation refusing obedience thereto. I do not concur in that contention. In my opinion a law may be established and become international, that is to say, binding upon all nations, by the agreement of such nations to be bound thereby, although it may be impossible to enforce obedience thereto by any given nation party to the agreement. The resistance of a nation to a law to which it has agreed does not derogate from the authority of the law because that resistance cannot, perhaps, be overcome. Such resistance merely makes the resisting nation a breaker of the law to which it has given its adherence, but it leaves the law, to the establishment of which the resisting nation was a party, still subsisting. Could it be successfully contended that because any given person or body of persons possess for the time being power to resist an established municipal law such law had no existence? The answer to such a contention would be that the law still existed, though it might not for the time being be possible to enforce obedience to it. My answer to the first question put to me by the arbitrator must therefore, for the reasons I have given, be (1) that the cargo intended to be loaded by the charterers on the steamship *Prometheus* was not contraband of war within the meaning of the charter party; (2) that the Russian declaration constituting provisions unconditional contraband was not binding upon neutrals who were no party thereto, and consequently has no bearing upon the construction of the charter party between the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the owners of the ship *Prometheus*.

The remaining questions, the second and third, put to me by the Arbitrator, present no difficulty. With respect to the second question, in my opinion the engagement of the *Prometheus* by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for employment in the Japanese coasting trade, that is to say, in the interport trade of Japan, was in no sense illegal. The propriety of such voyaging was never questioned by anyone until the solicitors for the owners took the point before the Arbitrator that the interport trade of Japan was a privileged one; and that consequently it was illegal for the neutral ship *Prometheus* to engage therein during the existence of hostilities. In other words, that such trading came by analogy within the principle of what is known as the rule of the war of 1756 rendering the ship liable to be captured and taken to a Russian Prize Court for adjudication! It is not necessary to consider whether the rule of the war of 1756 is obsolete, as contended by Mr. Sharp, or not; for in my opinion even if it were in full force and effect it would have no application to the facts of this case. To have made that rule apply, the ports traded to must have been totally closed before the war to all but Japanese subjects; and must only have been opened to others after the war, and because of the pressure and necessity of the war due to the preponderating naval supremacy of the belligerent enemy. In point of fact no such pressure and necessity has existed in this war on the part of Japan. Owing to the fortunes of war the naval forces of Japan have from the outset of the war gained an ascendancy securing immunity to her ports from the naval force of the enemy. It is found as a fact by the Arbitrator that since a time prior to 1894, that is to say for a period of ten years previous to the charter of the *Prometheus*—foreign vessels, meaning thereby vessels other than Japanese, have been allowed to trade freely under treaty with certain ports ordinarily known as Treaty Ports, and under special licence with certain other ports known as non-treaty ports; and it appears as a further fact that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha had permission from the Japanese Government before the outbreak of war to employ foreign ships in trading to non-treaty ports. The Arbitrator adds that this privilege was extended by Japan to foreign vessels irrespective of the question of peace or war. I entirely concur in this finding, which is supported by clear documentary evidence. In my opinion, trading under the licence of one belligerent given under such circumstances does not render a neutral ship liable to capture by the other belligerent. My answer to the second question is that the line on which the Osaka Shosen Kaisha intended to employ the *Prometheus* was not a 'privileged' one; and that, at the time when the Master of that ship refused to load provisions for a voyage to Japanese ports between Kobe and Formosa, it was lawful for that neutral ship to engage in that trade.

Coming now to the answer to be given to the third question put by the Arbitrator. It is contended on behalf of the owners that whatever may be the true meaning of "Contraband of War," and whatever may be the proper view to take with respect to the validity or otherwise of the Russian Declaration making provisions unconditional contraband, yet as Russia had as a fact, whether rightly or wrongly, declared provisions unconditional contraband, and as the *Prometheus* would as a fact, rightly or wrongly, have been captured if found by a Russian cruiser carrying provisions, and have been taken to a Russian Prize Court for adjudication, it was, in view of the exception in clause one of the charter party with respect to "arrest and restraint of Princes, Rulers, and peoples," the duty of the charterers to refrain from loading on the *Prometheus* anything that would or might render such ship liable to be captured and taken in for adjudication; and that if the charterer in disregard of that alleged duty offered cargo the carriage of which would render the ship liable to such restraint, it was the right and the duty of the Master to decline to receive and load, and if already loaded, to unload such cargo. It may be conceded that where there is as a fact a risk of capture, such risk would amount to a "restraint of Princes" within the exception in clause one of the charter party, whether the capture would or would not be lawfully made, *i.e.*, made in accordance with international law; but to entitle the owners of the *Prometheus* to the benefit of that exception, the risk apprehended must have been so direct and imminent as to render capture almost certain. The cases do not go beyond this, that the Master of the *Prometheus* might have unloaded as he did at Kobe had he had a reasonable apprehension of his ship being captured had he attempted to sail from Kobe with the goods on board. There was, however, at the time he unloaded and refused to carry provisions no cause for such apprehensions on the part of the Master. Japan had at that time secured a naval superiority which must have or should have freed the Master from any such apprehension.

There were at that time practically no Russian ships available for making captures, and none had as a fact ever been made on the trade route which the Master was directed to follow.

The case of the Nobel Explosive Company *v.* Jenkins and Company does not apply, for in that case there was, at the time that the Master refused to sail with the plaintiff's goods on board, a serious danger of their being seized and confiscated by the war ships of the belligerent enemy then lying in and around the Port at which he landed such goods. He was therefore under such conditions justified in landing the goods and in refusing to carry them.

In the case just quoted the Master had a reasonable and well-founded belief that the vessel if she sailed with the plaintiff's goods on board would be stopped and the goods confiscated, whereas in the present case the Master of the *Prometheus* had no ground for entertaining any such belief, and as a matter of fact did not entertain any such belief. The special case will now be remitted to the Arbitrator, who will guide himself in making his award by the answers which I have given to the questions put by him to me.

A QUESTION OF TITLE IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

MOTION TO BRING FURTHER EVIDENCE.

28th ult.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. T. Sercombe Smith), a motion for leave to adduce further evidence in reply to that filed by the respondents, in the matter of the claim of Tang Tsz U, in the New Territories, being claim C. A., survey district No. 4, and in the matter of the New Territories' Land Court Ordinances, 1900 to 1903.

Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Ewens and Harston) was for the appellant, and the Attorney General (Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C.) and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Dennys and Bowley) were for respondents.

Mr. Slade regretted to say that he had to ask for an adjournment, the fact being that the case, originally fixed for last Thursday, was adjourned until Friday, and then at the request of his learned friend further until this morning by consent. This morning had been filed an affidavit to which was attached a letter from the British Consul General at Canton, setting forth certain facts, and he asked for time to answer certain questions. At least one of the witnesses he required was in Canton.

His Lordship thought Counsel had better deal with the whole question now as to whether he was entitled to have leave to get further evidence. If the Court thought he was, then such time would be granted to call the evidence. It was a year since the case was before the Land Court, and by now he ought to have been able to obtain all the evidence he required.

Mr. Slade remarked that as, Mr. Bowley gave him to understand that no opposition would be made to the adjournment he did not come prepared to argue the motion for adjournment. He had been very hard driven to time all along, and His Lordship could have no idea of what a mass of translating had had to be performed.

His Lordship thought the application should have been made at the Land Court.

Mr. Slade said he wanted to put in documents which were not in his possession before. He did not want to put in any evidence of opinion, but simply evidence of facts. He wanted to put in a certain document which he believed to be of vital importance to this case. The document they did not know existed; it had all along been kept in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung, who had promised to send him a verified copy. The original document of course could not leave the Yamen. Counsel further contended that a certain document which had been translated and put in by the other side, turned out to be most inaccurate.

The Chief Justice thought that if this application was granted the other side would come forward with a similar application and they would never know where they were.

Mr. Slade said he asked to bring evidence absolutely impartial and simply for what it was worth. The document was written in the most difficult Official Chinese, and the Court translator could not possibly do it. With the Consular Officials in China, this however was not the case, for they were especially trained in this official language.

The Chief Justice said the land all belonged to the Crown, and if the Land Court has decided that the man ought to be entitled to have the land, according to the laws of China, he must get a paper. By the Ordinance, the Colonial Government was bound, and was required to give a title where equitably the man should receive a title. In this case the Land Court has advised the Government not to allow a title and therefore the man was a trespasser.

Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., in opposing the motion, said that when the case came on in the Land Court, it was given an unusually thorough hearing. The case lasted longer than any claim which had then been before the Land Court,—nearly five months. Then on appeal the claimant had a second chance to meet his case, and he was allowed to put in further evidence in reply to the Crown case. He was further allowed additional time, and enabled to call additional evidence. He maintained that the plaintiff was not allowed to call further evidence, which should have been called at the trial in the Land Court. He should have put in whatever expert evidence he required at that time. It was clear that the Crown in the matter of this further evidence had done more than they were obliged to do, by allowing the claimant to call further evidence to bolster up his case. The letter signed by H.M.S.'s Consul General at Canton could not be used on either side, inasmuch as it was an expression of opinion on Chinese Law, but it was not sworn to, and quite inadmissible. He did not oppose the admission of the Chinese document, which was a very ancient one, and it was clear that it could not have been fabricated for the purposes of this case. The real reason of that application was that the claimant's expert evidence had been to some extent discredited, and he wanted to have further evidence. In the affidavit it was contended that the respondents were attempting to set up a new case. As a matter of fact they scrupulously avoided starting a new case. Their case was identical with that in the Land Court. In conclusion, Counsel stated that if this leave was given there would be no finality, for it would be necessary for the Crown in that event to call further evidence.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., then read a number of extracts from legal authorities dealing with motions of a similar character.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the application must be refused, there being no precedent cited that a Court of Appeal should grant such leave. This case, among others came before the Land Court, which was established under the Ordinance 1900, with the definite object of settling titles to land in the New Territory. Under that Ordinance the Land Court had to allow or disallow a claim. In this particular case, the claimants were represented by a solicitor. They knew of course what the Court before whom they were proceeding had the power to do. They knew it had the power to allow or disallow a claim, and they knew that if the Court allowed their claim, then they were required to report to the Governor, in order that a title might be issued. The appellants had already had two opportunities of bringing further evidence, and they had not taken advantage of them.

Mr. Justice Smith concurred, and remarked that there was no precedent to show that leave to bring further evidence a second time could be granted.

The Chief Justice said the motion was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Slade asked that the costs might be made costs of the cause, but the Court refused to change the order made.

VICEROY Hsu Liang of Szechuen has telegraphically informed the Government that he will remit Tls. 300,000 to Peking during this moon, in fulfilment of his guarantee to pay a part of the amount accrued from a difference of the indemnity according to the gold standard, and that the rest of the Tls. 300,000 will be sent up in due time.

THE SCOTS' BALL.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

30th ult.

The annual ball in connection with the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, which will be opened at the City Hall at nine o'clock this evening, bids fair to out-do in lavishness and splendour anything of a like nature since the inception of the Society fifty-seven years ago. Wherever Scotchmen congregate, and that means all over the habitable globe, the founding of a Caledonian Society is sure to be the first cry, and in Hongkong, which of all places in the East, is essentially Scotch the name day of the Patron Saint is honoured with more than usual enthusiasm. Practically everybody in the Colony who is anybody attends, quite independent of nationality, for the heartiest greetings are extended to one and all, and no pains spared to make every guest comfortable and thoroughly at ease. In fact, it would be a far easier matter to compile a list of those not present, than to attempt an accurate list of the participants.

This year, as usual, every room in the building had to be requisitioned, and even then we fear there will not be much room to spare. The scheme of decoration is pretty much the same as on previous occasions, but it is charming to a degree, and carried out with every regard to the smallest detail. The Entrance Hall, pillars and staircase are elaborately entwined with delicious greenery, whilst pot plants are arranged on the stairs, and at convenient places in the Hall, in endless profusion. At the head of the staircase a very pretty scene is afforded. The centre window is taken up by an electrically illuminated device, depicting a green and gold thistle surmounting a gorgeous mirror. The windows on either side are draped with St. Andrew's crosses, whilst on either side of the stairs are two large blue shields, bearing in black and silver the Scottish emblem. All these again are gracefully encircled with garlands, whilst numerous trophies in the shape of arms, including two formidable looking cannons, a huge bull's head, and the Scottish national banner, to say nothing of endless flags of all nations, and of all sizes, will give the guest a pleasant foretaste of the more solid beauties to come.

The Theatre has been set apart for supper, tables being laid both upstairs and down. Here the decorations though not so pronounced are exceedingly effective and in the full glare of the electric light, and crowded as it will be, the sight will be both entrancing and brilliant. We could not help noticing the seemingly unnecessary removal of the front of the dress circle, and in its place, wooden spears with coloured cord suspended between each substituted. As some of the dining tables come quite close to this doubtful protection we can hardly agree with the wisdom of the arrangement. The stage is set as for the second act of *Dorothy*, and in the centre a horse shoe table has been laid for the more prominent guests and officials of the Society. Above this, the indispensable graces are printed in white on a black ground:

Some hae meat an' they can eat
An some could eat that want it.
But we hae meat and we can eat
So may the Lord be thankit.

Great Chieftain of the Puddin Race,
Abin them a' ye tak yer place,
Kail painch and thairm
Weel are ye wordie o' a grace
As lang ma airm.

It will be noticed that the first grace is somewhat different to that which students of Burns are accustomed to read. The catering is in the hands of the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel, which in itself is a guarantee of excellence.

Away at the back of the Dress Circle, in conspicuously large black painted letters, is displayed the following very dubious sentiment: "Here's tae us. Wha's like us? D——the Yin." We venture to think this can be taken anyhow. It is obviously a weak piece of humour on somebody's part.

Coming to the St. Andrew's and St. George's Halls, where the actual dancing is to take place, the decorations were extremely light and pleasing. Garlands of greenery and tricoloured bunting fell in graceful festoons from the roof or nestled cosily along the walls. On each of the imitation ornate columns round the room, was attached a board bearing the name of every country in Scotland. In the large hall the familiar painting of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was treated with touching loyalty. Above the picture, taken when Her late Majesty was barely in middle life, the national coat of arms richly emblazoned in gold and colours was placed, whilst supporting the portrait (the frame being set in evergreens) were massive British flags of all descriptions. The Band will be located in a circular stand open to both Halls. It is needless to say that the floors are in excellent condition, a whole regiment of coolies having been called in to perform the necessary duty of waxing. In the smaller hall a fine picture of St. Andrew and his Cross is exhibited, also well in a pleasing frame of bunting, flags, and foliage. Apart from the already excellent lighting facilities of the City Hall, many scores of new lights have been put in. The main corridor which is to be used for sitting out etc., is hung with the shields and coats of arms of the more famous Scottish families, whilst a wealth of palms and foliage plants give a delightfully cool appearance to the whole arrangement. There are also numerous ladies' drawing rooms whilst the usual cloak room facilities are all that could be desired. The whole arrangements have in fact been carried out with completeness, and the greatest praise is due to the President (Dr. Rennie) and the hard-working Committee, on the success which has attended their really Herculean labours.

As we have previously announced at nine o'clock the skirl of Scotia's national musical instrument, will proclaim the opening of festivities and it may be taken that they will merrily continue well into the sma' wee hours.

The official set of lancers will be composed as follows:—Dr. Rennie (President of St. Andrew's Society) and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan and Mrs. Gershom Stewart, Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and Mrs. Cruickshank, Major-General Villiers Hatton and Mrs. Playfair, Sir H. S. Berkeley and Mrs. David Wood, H. W. Robertson and Mrs. C. C. Dicken, Hon. Gershom Stewart and Mrs. May, Hon. R. Shewan and Lady Berkeley.

The following couples have been invited to sit at the President's table at supper:—Dr. Rennie and Mrs. Hatton, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan and Mrs. Gershom Stewart, Vice Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and Mrs. H. W. Robertson, Major-General Hatton and Mrs. L. F. Brown, Sir H. S. Berkeley and Mrs. Ramsay, Hon. Gershom Stewart and Lady Berkeley, Hon. R. Shewan and Mrs. David Wood, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair and Mrs. C. C. Dicken, Mr. J. R. M. Smith and Mrs. May, Commodore Dicken and Mrs. Playfair, Hon. F. H. May and Mrs. Cruickshank.

1st inst.

As we forecasted in these columns, in our last night's issue, the annual ball of the local St. Andrew's Society was a decided success, and successful from every point of view. The attendance, as usual, was both large and distinguished, and notwithstanding the numbers present there was sufficient dancing room. The scenes in the ball rooms were particularly animated, the bright and striking uniforms of the military and naval officers, who turned up in full force, headed by Major General Villiers Hatton and Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, respectively, side by side with the conventional black of the shore man, and the kilts of a few enthusiastic Highlanders contrasting charmingly with the many beautiful dresses worn by the ladies. The whole scheme was admirably stage managed and nothing was left undone, which could in any way add to the comfort and pleasure of those present. H. E. the Governor, (Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.) arrived on time, and took a lively part in the proceedings, remaining in fact until two o'clock. The programme contained twenty-two dances, exclusive of extras during supper, and was as diversified as the most exacting could possibly wish. Dances for every one in fact. Included in the programme were four essentially Scotch dances, namely, two eightsome reels, and two strathspey and reels. To the soul-stirring music of the pipes nearly forty couples took part, and danced the same with considerable skill, not to say agility. For the remaining eighteen dances, the services of the band of the 2nd West Kent Regiment, just recently arrived amongst us, supplied the music, and did their work in uncommonly good style. The programme was as follows:—

Lancers	Gondoliers.
Waltz	Santiago.
Caledonians	Scotch Airs.
Waltz	Sourire D'Avril.
Eightsome Reel	Deil amang the Tailors.
Waltz	Espana
Caledonians	Scotch Airs.
Strathspey and Reel	Caber Feidh.
Waltz	Valse Bleue.
Two-Step	Whistling Rufus.
Waltz	Amoureuse.
Waltz	Estudientina.
Eightsome Reel	Dunse Dings A'.
Waltz	Blue Danube.
Strathspey and Reel	Lady Sinclair.
Waltz	Choristers.
Lancers	Mikado.
Highland Schottische	Scotia.
Polka	See me Dance.
Caledonians	Scotch Airs.
Waltz	Love's old Sweet Song.
Waltz	Bid me Good-bye.
Galop	John Peel.

THE SUPPER.

Shortly before twelve o'clock, supper was served. The theatre in which this all-important affair took place looked admirably suited for the purpose. The gaily decorated tables, with their complements of merry feasters was a particularly interesting sight. The catering was in the hands of the proprietors of the King Edward Hotel, who submitted the following *menu*:—

Turtle Soup.
Saddle of Mutton.
Roast Turkey. York Ham.
Roast Kobe Beef. Corned Beef.
Corned Tongue. Roast Capon.
Game Pie. Sheep's Head Pie.
Pate de Foie Gras in Jelly.

Lobster Salad. Chicken Salad.

Roast Pheasant. Roast Wild Duck.

Hot Potatoes.

During the supper the President of the Society (Dr. Rennie) read the following telegrams which had been received from kindred societies:

Weihaiwei: Brither Scots send greetings. Regards.—Lockhart.

Singapore:—Sir John Anderson and Singapore Scots send kindliest greetings Hongkong brither Scots.—St. Clair.

Tientsin:—Chief MacKintosh and Tientsin Scots send greeting.—Henderson.

Amoy:—Chief MacDougal and Amoy Scots greet Hongkong brither Scots. Marshall.

Yokohama:—Yokohama Scots greet brither Scots.—McClure, Chief.

Shanghai:—Chief McKie and brither Scots send hearty greetings.

Swatow:—Swatow Scots drink a bumper to Hongkong Scots this night.—Richardson, Forbes, Young, Currie.

Penang:—Penang St. Andrew's Society greet their fellow exiles of Hongkong.—Jamieson, President.

The telegrams were received with considerable applause.

After supper, a further adjournment was made to the ball rooms and dancing heartily continued until well into the morning. At the close of the proceedings, marked by the playing of the National Anthem, everybody expressed the opinion that the ball of 1904 was one of the most attractive and enjoyable, if not the best, yet arranged by the Society.

We have already referred to the capable manner in which all the details were arranged and carried out, the following representative Committee being in charge:—

Messrs. W. Armstrong, G. Murray Bain, H. G. C. Bailey, W. Neish Bain, J. W. C. Bonnar, R. W. Borthwick, A. Boyd, N. S. Brown, W. D. Braidwood, H. F. Campbell, H. E. Carmichael, T. P. Cochrane, W. A. Cruickshank, C. Dickie, W. H. Donald, Duncan Clark, Geo. Duncan, Geo. L. Duncan, Andrew Forbes, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. H. W. Fraser, A. W. Galloway, A. G. Gordon, W. D. Graham, R. Henderson, T. F. Hough, J. L. Houston, Dr. Hunter, Mr. P. S. Jamieson, Lord Kelbourne, H.M.S. *Alacrity*, Messrs. D. Macdonald (Butterfield and Swire), C. W. Mackie, D. MacDonald (Kinghorn & MacDonald), Lt. G. B. MacDonald, Mr. G. McCubbin, Capt. Milroy, Messrs. R. Mitchell, A. C. Moore, Major Ormiston (R.G.A.), Messrs. W. Parlane, J. Paterson, J. C. Peter, G. W. F. Playfair, W. Ramsay, Dr. Rennie, Messrs. H. W. Robertson, A. Rodger, J. Rodger (Mercantile Bank), J. Gray Scott, Hon. R. Shewan, Thos. Skinner, J.R.M. Smith, Lt. A. J. Souter (R.A.), Hon. Gershom Stewart, Messrs. Murray Stewart, W. Stopani, W. Taylor, R. Sutherland, James Walker, W. M. Watson, H. S. Wynne and Mr. David Wood, honorary secretary.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Commercial Bureau at Canton having received a despatch from the Governor of Kwangtung, and a telegram from Viceroy Chang of Lianghu, with reference to the proposed arrangement of the Canton-Hankow railway question, held a meeting on the 7th of this moon (the 13th inst.) which the gentry were all invited to attend. Those present were, Ting Fa Hou, Wu Su Pao, Wên Chin Fu, Law Yu San, Huang Ho Ting and the Presidents of the five leading charitable institutions, making a total of over twenty. The meeting having been called to order, the telegram from Viceroy Chang was read aloud and passed round, after which the gentry still maintained the cancellation of the agreement and the management of the railway by Chinese, just as it was declared at the very outset. They also touched on the important question of raising funds before taking up the concern, and expressed disapproval of the organization of a Kung Yi Hui (Society for public interest) on the ground that the time allowed was too long and the management would necessarily involve many difficulties. That is to say, they preferred the establishment of a lottery-bank, as it offers no little facilities in dealing with affairs along the line.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

1st inst.

To-day the whole of the British Empire rejoices with Her Majesty Queen Alexandra on the completion of her sixtieth year. We, in Hongkong, are apt to overlook some of these important events in the lives of our Royal Family, but the anniversary of the birthday of the gracious lady who plays such an important part in the many affairs of the Empire is one that would never be forgotten. Ships in port were gay with bunting throughout the day, and many were the good wishes expressed for the long continuance of such a noble life, which throughout the past forty years has been a story of philanthropy and charitable work. Her most ambitious and grandly planned philanthropic scheme has been in connection with the home life of the poor of London. They know that in her they have a true friend, and it is from them to-day that the sincerest wish for many years of happiness will be expressed towards our Queen.

THE SOLDIERS' CLUB.

RE-OPENED BY H. E. THE G. O. C.

1st inst.

At noon to-day H. E. Major General Villiers Hatton, G.O.C. formally re-opened the Soldiers' Club on Queen's Road, Central, which has been closed for some time, to permit of certain repairs and alterations being made to its internal arrangements, as well as a new entrance being made at the side. The Club premises had been very tastefully decorated by Mr. Hatherington, the Manager, with flags, evergreens, and potted plants, while on the walls of the billiard room, in which the re-opening ceremony took place, were hung portraits of Their Majesties the King and Queen, and T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, and in front of the dais one of Sir William Gascoign, K.C.M.G., the founder of the institution. Punctually at noon H. E. the G.O.C., accompanied by Captain E. S. Ward, A.D.C. and with Commodore Dicken, and Colonel Brown, entered the hall, and proceeded to his place on the dais between the billiard tables, when Col. Brown, President of the Club, addressed H. E. as follows:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, on the 17th of October last the club was closed for general cleaning and renovation, which improvements have now been carried out and completed, by a contribution from the War Department of £140, and the rest by the profits of the now self-supporting Club itself, and many additional comforts have now been provided. I will now ask your Excellency to re-open this Club for the use of its members.

On rising H. E. Major-General Villiers Hatton, C.M.G., said:—Colonel Brown, ladies and gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to come here to-day to re-open this club. I have been here frequently, and can see the marked advance and improvements made in this club. It had previously its drawbacks; one was to be found in its publicity through having its main entrance into the side walk in Queen's Road Central, but this has now been put right, and the members can now feel, as they should, and as every one likes to feel, that the club is as it were ones own property. This club is a most prosperous institution and a club is always a good thing, as it makes a man feel that he has a place of resort that is in a way his own property, for pleasure or for study. We must thank Capt. Fitzwilliams, who runs the whole show, and Colonel Brown, the President, who also takes great interest in the Club; but Captain Fitzwilliams has worked hard to place the Club on its present basis of prosperity and success. Included in the repairs was the floor on the upper storey which is nearly new, while the lower floor has been paved to prevent the depredations of white ants which had to be guarded against. You members have here a charming home, and I hope you will long enjoy it, but not be kept here longer than your proper term of service requires (cheers). I now have pleasure in declaring the Club re-opened. (applause).

Captain Fitzwilliams then spoke as follows:—Your Excellency, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, perhaps a few remarks by me, as Hon. Secretary of this Club, may not be out of place. The origin of the Soldier's Club is apt to be lost sight of. It was a free gift by the officers to the garrison four and a half years ago. Sir William Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., the founder, whom the garrison have to thank for its existence, raised the funds to start it, himself giving $1,000. Of all the members of the garrison who contributed to its inauguration, one alone remains, our gallant President, Colonel Browne (cheers). The Club has changed since those days from a dirty disused and insanitary store to what you now see it. It is so clean, new, spick and span that we might run the chance of someone wishing to re-appropriate and convert it into something else. The Club's mottoe should be "What I have I hold"—not by right or might, but by its good behaviour. The Club is now self-supporting, and all these improvements have been paid for out of its own funds. To-day it has made a re-start, and will run more smoothly and better than the tram outside (laughter) as there will be less noise about it. Its future functions are to be social and sporting. By "social" it is understood that all soldiers and sailors of the garrison may mix, irrespective of rank. It offers privileges to those who wish for a quiet time, to read or write, away from the noise and publicity of the Barracks. For the nucleus of our library we have to thank the members of the Hongkong Club. By "sport," it is understood that it will be a place where all records of events in the garrison can be seen, whether cricket, football, shooting, boxing swimming, or billiards, so that a new unit, coming into the Colony can see on these walls the sporting records of the past. There is a certain section of the Garrison who say hard things of the club, and assert it is a source of crime in the garrison. I, for one, very much doubt if it is true, but if it were, the committee who consist of the O. C. units, have the remedy in their own hands, by debarring all bad characters from entering the club at all. Elevating the status of the British army is a popular cry of the present day; it is by clubs such as these that the soldier can show that he is worthy of such consideration. It is by such a club that he can realize what social obligations he is under to society. I predict within the next 20 years most garrison towns will have clubs;—already Candia and India each has one, and the "Union Jack" is shortly to be opened in London. The Hongkong Garrison, however, can claim the record for the first Soldier's Club started and run on independent lines, and can congratulate itself on the state in which H.E. the G.O.C. has this day kindly re-opened it.

Sergeant Bryant, a member of the sub-committee, then thanked H. E. the G. O. C. for the interest he had displayed in all that appertained to the club, and said that it was due to the interest of the officers that the club was a place where any one could drop in and spend a happy hour. The Club supported all sports and had given challenge shields and cups, for outdoor as well as for indoor games. It had also contributed largely to the erection of the monument in the Happy Valley Cemetery to their comrades who fell in the North China expedition. The members were proud of their Club, and had looked forward to this re-opening, and he hoped by their good conduct the Hongkong Soldiers' Club would come to be spoken of as a model one in all parts of the world.

Colonel Brown, on behalf of himself and the members of the Club Committee and ordinary members, thanked H. E. the G. O. C. for his presence and for re-opening the Club.

H. E. replied that there was nothing further to detain anyone, and a walk round would show the visitors what a fine club the soldiers had.—Captain Fitzwilliams then called for three cheers for H. E. Major General Villiers Hatton, which were given ringingly.

Among those present were H. E. Major-General and Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Captain E. S. Ward, A.D.C. Commodore and Mrs. Dicken, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Brown, Mrs. F. H. May, Major and Mrs. Chichester, Captain and Mrs. Fitzwilliams, Colonel and Mrs. Kent, Colonel and Mrs. Webb, Lt. Colonel Bunny, A.O.C., Captain Davis, I.O.M.; Major Ormiston, R.G.A.; Major Dopping Heppenstall, R.E.; Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. C. H., Mrs. and Miss Hickling, Rev. Bridie, Captain Watkin, R.E.; Major Pritchard, H.K.Y.C. Lieut. Strugnell, R.M.L.I., Lieut. Harney, R.A.M.C., Lieut Pezare, A.S.C., Colonel Watts, Sherwood Forrester and Major Rosse, D.A.Q.M.G.

CONTRABAND.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We are in receipt of a copy of the following correspondence:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1904.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit for your information a copy of a telegram which His Excellency the Governor addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the reply received thereto respecting the attitude of the Russian Government as regards the treatment of food supplies as contraband of war.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) M. J. DRAYSON,
pp. Colonial Secretary.

TELEGRAM

to the Secretary of State, London,
from Governor, Hongkong, dated
the 4th November, 1904.

Mercantile Community wish to know whether Russian Government now recognize that food supplies consigned to private parties at belligerent ports are not contraband goods. Reply anxiously expected.

TELEGRAM

from the Secretary of State, London,
to Governor, Hongkong, dated
the 14th November, 1904.

In answer of your telegram of 4th November Russian Government have admitted the principle that food supplies are only conditional contraband. Onus of proof in such cases will lie with the captor, but owners should be prepared with evidence sufficient to disprove any prima facie case which might be made against them.

THE RECENT CRISIS.

HOW THE FOLKS AT HOME REGARDED THE NEGOTIATIONS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

London, 29th October.

Mr. Balfour made last night his now famous speech announcing the settlement with Russia and the reference of the matter to the Hague Tribunal. I have just received the morning papers as they came wet from the press, and I have scanned their various comments. First let me go back and say that never in the memory of this generation has the country been so much at one. Liberals and Labour men vied with their Tory opponents in denouncing the Russian outrage and demanding full reparation, punishment for the guilty, and guarantees for the future safety of peaceful shipping. The story of the Russian Admiral was derided all over Europe, and he was simply credited with having had a bad attack of "jim-jams" or common funk. Therefore it is not surprising that to-night there is not a quite unanimous note of approval over the settlement. I went up the street as the news was posted in the windows of the *Daily Chronicle* and the crowd was making comments which would not be printed in cold type if I sent them. One stranger turned to me and said savagely "What a.....shame!" I am afraid many will say that in the morning, but the majority are I think pleased to have an honourable peace, for we are suffering now very heavily in commercial depression as a result of the drain of the South African war. I have, I say, scanned the papers. The funniest is the *Daily Mail* which has earned fresh laurels as a fabricator by printing daily scare yarns of ultimatums and expired time and so forth .....all without foundation. To-day it is hard put to it to make an intelligent comment so it says that the result has only been achieved by the most energetic action on the part of the Government. Now the *Standard* think the opposite, and contends that the "disappointing" result might have been achieved without all the demonstration of fleets which now look ridiculous. The whole affair, it thinks, has come to an impotent and lame conclusion which does not redound to the dignity and honour of this country. The *Morning Post* is similarly grieved, and the *Chronicle* is critical on the details. *The Times* regards the agreement with "feelings of deep relief and earnest approval." The rest of the papers show varying degrees of satisfaction.

THE WAYS OF YAMENS IN CHINA.

The following translation from an order issued by H.E. Chao Erh-sen gives a very interesting insight into the litigation practices in Chinese yamens. Our correspondent, who sends it to us, says that H.E. Chao was genuinely anxious to reform the procedure in the yamens and did effect something, but he was anxious to do too much too quickly, and he, of course, was not properly backed up. He has left a good name in Hunan, and it is a great pity that he left his post so soon.

The Governor instructs all Taotais and chihfus to give orders to their subordinates for the extension of a system whereby the people are themselves to present their petitions, etc.

Now, amongst the official class, who is not anxious to be a good public servant? Yet those of good and widespread repute are hardly to be met. The reason, however, is not simply that of avarice combined with harshness, but is to be found in their not being in close contact with, or diligent on behalf of, the people. Absence of close contact causes official business to be placed in the hands of underlings; want of care will, in the end, result in the people suffering injustice.

Inside the yamen are servants and their friends, outside are writers and underlings; these suppress public business, they squeeze by means of fear and deception; a hundred and one malpractices have sprung up. The fair name of the official is on the wane and these are the reasons.

Now we will first touch on the malpractices. I have long heard of the exceedingly bad repute of the Hunan underling. Enquiries by the way have made known to me the general state of affairs and a narration will make the hair stand on end.

Petitions may be presented on one of the fixed days, or by arresting the attention of the official himself, or by means of a yamên servant; the scale of fees for these varies considerably. Even in a case of ordinary arrest, three, four or more constables are sent by the magistrate; after receiving their warrant the plaintiff has to defray their travelling expenses, and the defendant fees so as to obtain a delay. In going into the country, they travel by chair, accompanied by scores of retainers; their squeeze may be anything from ten to a hundred dollars.

Hanging up the petition after it has been visêed by the Magistrate, notifying the Magistrate that the plaintiff has come to have his case tried, examining the extent of bodily injuries incurred, sending an evil-doer to the yamên for punishment, the investigation of a case, the production of evidence, the settlement of a case, a case being arranged privately and many other occasions; for all these fees must be paid amounting to several hundred dollars.

The fees for adjourned cases and appeal cases have all to be settled afresh. On this account an untold number of families are ruined and a large amount of property lost.

In serious cases of murder or robbery with violence, there are examination fees, erection of sheds (in which the case is tried over the body), and travelling expenses, if the case is tried in a different hsien to that of the magistrate presiding (paid by the criminal), the fees for which are still more heavy.

Relatives and neighbours are dragged in; it is not one family only that suffers. And all this results from simple litigation.

If the officials would but exercise a little control over their underlings, how could the people suffer like this? Surely it is not that all officials are ignorant, or is it that they know and connive at it? As a matter of fact the common people with aching heads and sad hearts can only blame their rulers. How can the officials take pleasure in screening their underlings and sacrificing their own fair name?

I, the Governor, have given much thought how to reform this degenerate practice. I have already commanded the Provincial Judge to instruct all Taotais and chihfus to order the local authorities honestly to reduce the number of their underlings and to control them. If they are doing wrong they must be punished, and punished severely. But if we wish to eradicate this accumulated mass of malpractices the best plan is certainly to introduce gradually a system whereby petitions may be presented in person. This is the best way to get rid of the underling abuse and at the same time to help the people.

A set of rules is appended to the Order and the manner of extending the method is explained at the end of this dispatch. Read them together and you will understand. They have already been printed to our satisfaction and we write this dispatch to cover them on receipt of which you will order your subordinates to act in accordance with our commands. In cases of murder, robbery with violence, fornication, fighting, or assault, there is no necessity to abide by these instructions, and at the commencement of their introduction, it is not necessary exclusively to employ them. Begin on one case; the people will derive benefit from that case and later on will trust in it as implicitly as in their own limbs.

If the local authorities are able themselves to devise a new scheme, better than this one, or can pick out its advantages and disadvantages according to local conditions, they can inform us and wait till we have considered its merits and have advised them. If they let things slide, and betray their trust and do not sincerely make a start, or if they begin, but not thoroughly, and so cause divergences, or listen to their underlings making plans to frustrate it, or, being long in office, adhere to old methods and treat our commands lightly, I, the Governor, when I hear of it, will certainly dismiss and denounce them and will thoroughly examine into the case and show no mercy. A special order and not to be disobeyed!—*N. C. D. News.*

THE HEART OF OLD JAPAN.

A VISIT TO NARA.

The heart of old Japan, writes Miss E. Scidmore in an American journal, abides still at Nara, the capital of the empire during the eighth century, and reigns of those seven Nara emperors Like Kamakura, it is now but a shadow of itself, the city of 500,000 inhabitants shrunk to a country town of less than a tenth that population, its one long street running down from the temple gates to the railway tracks, a ribbon between green fields. Here and there on the green, plain and among the groves at the foot of the hills are soaring temple roofs and slender spired pagodas that were once surrounded by the dwellings and all the busy life of a great city. The oldest Buddhist temples in Japan are at Nara and its vicinity, and to one of them an emperor bequeathed all his personal possessions, every article which his palace contained, the most unique treasure house in all the world. The life of the eighth century is there complete, and the furniture and domestic utensils, the art treasures and ornaments, the books, the costumes, the musical instruments, and every possible belonging have been stored there intact for 1,100 years in a wooden building that has mercifully escaped destruction by fire. The world hears of the contents of this imperial storehouse, but none see them save the officials who are deputed to break the seals each year, open the cases, verify the lists, air and replace the treasures of the empire. Photographs and minute descriptive lists were made sixteen years ago, and several articles have been duplicated for exhibition at Tokio, but too much sacredness attaches to these personal properties of a deceased emperor for the government to transfer them bodily to a fireproof building and let the vulgar gape at them. There are Chinese potteries, textiles, and bronzes there, Persian brocade and metal work, Indian and Greek objects, and an epitome of all the Japanese arts of that day—all of them stored in the original wooden building, raised on high posts from the ground, the oldest style of Japanese building, which only too plainly suggests its Malay origin. The five-storied pagoda by the pond, midway in the long ascending street, is the most graceful and beautiful of the many pagodas around Nara. It has stood, picturesque, for 500 years, as the successor of one built 700 years earlier. After the restoration, when zealots went madly about restoring Shinto shrines to their own priests and purifying them of all Buddhist trappings and appanages, a wicked lot of vandal work was done in the name of the Shinto religion. Gateways, belfries, revolving libraries, and especially pagodas were torn or let burn without any attempt at saving them. The rope was around the Nara pagoda and the mad Shinto enthusiasts were exhorting the crowd to pull away when some of the townspeople gathered courage to protest, to argue the other way, and save the precious old tower. The splendid lines of its massive roofs, the airy spire and the fairy wind bells swinging at the corners of the wonderfully bracketed eaves, all gain in one's estimation when one remembers the chance by which it survived to us. There is a second three-storied pagoda in this same enclosure of the Kokukuji temple, but the great gateways and buildings were destroyed by fire and never rebuilt, and here remain but minor shrines and storehouses.

There are some remarkable carved wooden statues in one shrine, but before another spreads a noble pine tree planted by the great priest, Kobo Daishi, as a perpetual green offering to the Healing Buddha. Its lower branches are trained away 100 feet in one direction and 130 feet in another and rise gracefully in a rounded green dome sixty feet in the air. For twelve centuries faithful guardians have watched over this pine tree, trained, and propped, and led it away in its picturesque lines, and every year thinned its foliage to an even green cloudiness, and picked out the heart of the leaf ends on each branch and twig to restrain its wild growth. A thousand years has but added to its beautiful lines, and Kobo's pine tree seems good to remain a thing of beauty for as many years again. There is a splendid old wistaria vine behind the temple which would be even more wonderful if all this countryside did not contain many other trellises of great extent surrounding twisted and gnarled wistaria trunks that are like those of ancient plum trees. When the purple tassels droop two feet, three feet, five feet long, then it is a sight to see, and almost unreal to walk under the canopy of pendent flowers. One deplored the racial limitations, too, that prevent him from putting his soul into a line or two of graceful verse in praise of the blossoms, and fastened the leaf of poesy to the old vine, as even the humblest appearing of the pilgrims around one so often do. The wistaria is the flower of Nara, the crest of its oldest shrine, and now is the time to see the great temple park, many of whose ancient trees are overrun to their higher branches with the coils of the wistaria vines, their bunches of purple flowers and lighter foliage mixing with the sombre evergreens. There are old trellises here and there away from the road, and in one temple courtyard such a giant vine, with its great loops and twists of thick barked truck stems, as would alone be worth coming to Nara to see. In this same courtyard of the Kasuga temple, a Shinto shrine dedicated to the imperial ancestors of twelve centuries ago, the attractions of Nara almost seem to culminate. The red and white buildings, with their eaves swinging with votive brass lanterns, are dwarfed by the great trees that tower above them, and although the simple mirror and folded papers are all that one sees in the shrine's interior, there are treasures of old paintings, masks, swords, armour and costumes in the treasury that have been handed down for the ages that the temple has been in existence.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY IN KWANGTUNG.

Tienpahsien belongs to Sh'uitung, where there are many merchants and commerce is very prosperous. On the night of the 25th of the 9th moon there suddenly came a band of daring robbers, numbering over a thousand, and dressed up in uniforms, exactly like the soldiers of a certain regiment 400 and 500 Mausers, some smokeless powder, rifles, and countless cartridges sufficient to last for a long time in case of a conflict. They marched in order, and were well commanded. The officers wore blue buttons, peacock feathers, and ceremonial robes; they rode on white horses and when inquiry was made, the reply was received that they were going to welcome and receive the newly appointed Kaolien Taotai. Coming to Sh'uitung they at once commenced action, shutting up the Yamens all around, and plundering the Likin stations of their valuables amounting in some cases to as much as Tls. 800, with the loss of one Chinese Secretary employed in a Likin-collecting boat who happened to be there at that time, and who was shot in seven different places. The neighbouring market met with a similar fate, losing several hundred taels, while all the shops in the market town were sacked, and those whose doors were shut after having heard the alarm, were set on fire, thus reducing the chances of escape to a minimum. Indeed, the robbers carried fire and sword everywhere they went, and it was not until midnight that they began to depart, taking away as booty a sum of over Tls. 200,000. When morning came, the terrible news of such a calamitous occurrence to the welfare of inhabitants far and wide, to the astonishment of all and it was found that three persons were killed by the robbers, to each of whom they gave, undoubtedly as compensation, eighteen dollars wrapped up in a piece of paper with these words, "In sympathy with deceased as burial expense," and two suits of new clothes with which to shroud him. When they passed the city of Tienpahsien, they made an attempt to force an entrance into it, but failed, the city-gates having been firmly closed. Disappointed this time, they left, and the neighbouring villages, which were constantly exposed to external danger and harm, were accordingly made the victims. The still of the night was disturbed by the alarm of the villagers, which was given in due time, but no rescue was at hand. The leaders of the gang are the desperadoes of Ma Tuk Kung, Tienpahsien, and many of his followers, the native bad characters of Sh'uitung. Just the night before the 25th, the former gave public entertainments at the Chun Chia's ancestral hall, and demonstrated their joy and fortune in having been so successful with their schemes for plundering by beating gongs and lighting fireworks. They captured all the pigs and cattle near by in order to satisfy their appetite. Petition after petition has been sent to the local authorities, and it is hoped that these fiends in human shape may soon be brought to justice. Suffice to say the people in the affected district have gone on strike saying that they will never continue their work until the proper steps have been taken and carried out, and the various places affected are pacified.—*Eastern Times.*

THE CANTON VICEROY.

H.E. Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, who has been for the last few months in the provincial capital of Kwangsi (Kweilin), was expected to leave that city, according to a Canton dispatch, on the 24th for Wuchow, on the West river, where his Excellency will make his headquarters for the next four months. The reason for this move in the condition of Kwangtung province, which is also getting unsettled and in sympathy with the rebellion in Kwangsi. With a strong Governor at Kweilin in his Excellency Li Hung-hsi (nephew of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang), it is considered at Peking that Viceroy Tsen may easily leave Kwangsi and turn his sole attention to matters in Kwangtung.

On the authority of a telegram just received from Kwangtung, it is intended to postpone the payment of the foreign loans due in the 9th and the 10th moons, on account of the exhaustion of military funds in Kweilin, Kwangsi.—*Eastern Times.*

"DOROTHY" AT THE CITY HALL.

28th ult.

The Theatre Royal was crowded on Saturday evening, when H. E. the Governor (Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G.,) witnessed the really admirable performance of *Dorothy*, at the hands of the A. D. C. His Excellency arrived punctually at nine o'clock, and remained until the fall of the curtain, being obviously gratified with the provided entertainment. As we have said on several previous occasions, the piece now goes as "merry as a marriage bell." Without exception the principals were in excellent voice, and acted throughout with a *verve* and confidence rarely associated with amateur Thespians. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Brand, the part of *Tuppitt* was taken at short notice by Mr. C. H. Grace, who gave a very clever delineation of the smug and contented Boniface of a century or so ago. Many and varied were the floral tributes bestowed upon the lady principals who, we should hasten to add, thoroughly deserved them. *Dorothy* is to be repeated this evening, and we may mention that no further performances have so far been announced.

29th ult.

The curtain went down last night on the final production of this popular opera, so far as is at present announced, by our talented A. D. C. That they have scored a big success it is scarcely necessary to say. They have been favoured with good audiences, who have not been remiss in showing their appreciation of the manner in which the production has been staged and the ability with which the various characters have been impersonated. The theatre was well filled, there being very few vacant seats in the body of the hall, while at the rear a pleasant touch of colour was added by the presence of a number of representatives of the Army and Navy. That there were several vacant seats in the dress circle is no doubt to a considerable extent to be accounted for by the unpleasant nature of the weather that prevailed. The story of *Dorothy* and those associated with her is by this time sufficiently well known to call for no repetition; therefore we will content ourselves with mentioning a few of the outstanding features of last evening's performance. Mrs. A. R. Fullerton as *Dorothy Bantam*, and Mr. G. P. Lammert as *Geoffrey Wilder*, were as excellent, both in voice and in the interpretation of their *rôle* as ever, and met with repeated encores throughout the evening. Mr. Anderson, in the character of *Harry Sherwood*, fitted the part admirably, but was somewhat weak in his vocal efforts, especially in the song, "Queen of my Heart," being a trifle too "stagey." *John Tuppitt*, the jovial Boniface, could not have been in better hands than those of Mr. T. Brand, and he rendered the part in a most realistic and capable manner. Mr. W. Stewart, as *Squire Bantam*, was completely at home, and was an admirable counterpart of the old-time country gentleman. Mr. Sutherland's *Lurcher* could not well be improved upon and he made the most of his opportunities of gagging. One of his quips, in the last scene, in the Round Coppice, when *Priscilla Privett* discovers her would-be beau is a sheriff's officer instead of, as she fondly imagined, being in a crack regiment, found especial favour with the audience. *Priscilla* had promptly swooned, and was lying in *Lurcher's* arms moaning when he reassured any apprehensions that might have been felt by announcing that she was only "cheering the Baltic Fleet." Owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Hall-Wright, the part of *Priscilla* was undertaken by Mrs. Hooper at six hours' notice. She proved a most capable understudy, and was perfectly at home in her part. A pretty dance was introduced in the third act by Mrs. Mowbray Jones and Miss Seth, and later on Mrs. Mowbray Jones was associated with Mrs. Chichester in a second dance, both being rendered in a most attractive and efficient manner, and evoking loud applause, the items being deservedly encored. A pleasant feature of the evening was a song by Mrs. F. Maitland, to whom the part of *Phyllis* was assigned. She is the possessor of a rich, full voice of considerable compass, and completely captivated the audience, being insistently encored. The efforts of the leading characters were well and strongly supported by the chorus, the voices being well balanced. Great credit is due to Mr. E. W. Mitchell for his able stage management throughout the series, and to Mr. Ward and the orchestra, who have worked so indefatigably to ensure the success of the production.

POLICE RECREATION CLUB

OPENED AT HAPPY VALLEY.

28th ult.

It is somewhat strange that, until Saturday last, the police of Hongkong, were without a properly organised recreation club. The force, has been gradually strengthened year by year and the members have had to find their amusements where best they could. Fortunately the question has been brought to the front, and mainly owing to the energies of the Captain Superintendent, Mr. F. J. Badeley, and the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. E. R. Hallifax the force is now in the possession of a recognized recreation club. "A policeman's life is not a happy one," says Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, and those who are acquainted with the least known side of their duties will appreciate his remarks. Happily, as Mr. Hanson pointed out at the opening of the club last Saturday, there is comfort to be derived from the encouragement exhibited in the good-will of the superior officers, which was naturally the outcome of duty done and the respect of the residents having been won. To Mr. Badeley and Mr. Hallifax was due the starting of the club, and the securing of a suitable piece of ground and a shed.—Mr. Badeley, however, maintained that the opening of the Police Recreation Club was due to the efforts of Mr. Hallifax, who had worked like a horse. He encouraged the members in their sports, and while pointing out that league matches should not be looked upon as all in all, urged them all to get as much enjoyment out of the club as possible.—The club colours were then run up to the top of the flagstaff. A cricket match had previously been played by the Married *v.* the Single resulted in a win for the latter, who scored which 124 for three wickets, against 33 by the benedicts.

NAVAL NOTES.

29th ult.

The British flagship *Glory* with Admiral Sir Gerard Noel aboard arrived in port last evening from Penang and Singapore.

The first-class cruiser *Terrible*, of 14,200 tons displacement and 25,000 horse-power, is expected to arrive shortly from Portsmouth with relief crews for vessels on this station.

2nd inst.

H.M. Storeship *Humber* arrived from Shanghai this morning, and H.M.S. *Rosario* left for Singapore to-day.

H.M.S. *Vengeance* went into dry dock at Kowloon this afternoon for the purpose of having her bottom scraped and cleaned. She took her stores in yesterday and it is supposed that as soon as she is out of the hands of the dock people she will leave for Wei-hai-wei, probably about the 16th inst.

Apropo of the dispatch of sloops, of which some naval officials are in favour and and others against our naval correspondent is of opinion that, it is nearly time they were done away with as being no good as a fighting unit in time of war and next to useless in river work. In most cases they draw as much as 14 or 15 ft. of water and cannot really go much farther up rivers than the larger ships with safety. Torpedo destroyers have proved their worth and would be a great deal more useful to the China Fleet.

That the Admiralty is awake to the need of getting as many trained gunnery men as possible in the navy, is evidenced by the orders issued at home and acted on by all ships away from England. A correspondent writes that about 30 or 50 men, mostly young, able seamen have successfully been put through a long course of gunnery in battleships and large cruisers of the China fleet. The *Glory* has already sent about 40 men home, while H.M.S. *Vengeance* will shortly return an equal number. It has been specially noted that the average bluejacket has taken very kindly to the advanced science of modern gunnery and the failures have been very few, indeed the average points in the passing exams. have been excellent. These examinations are not final as each man has a further course to go through in the gunnery schools at home. The rating in H.M.'s ships for these men has been an advance on their present gunnery qualifications, viz:—(1) A man who is only a trained man goes through and if it is raised to Qualified in Gunnery; (2) Men Qualified in Gunnery are passed into second gunners; (3) Seamen gunners qualify for gun layers, a rating equal to Captain of Gun. If successful ships are rated acting and in passing again at home are confirmed in the ratings for which they have passed.

H.M.S. "AMPHITRITE"

AT CHEFOO.

The atmosphere of Chefoo was redolent yesterday with the odor of "bully beef" and "alf and 'alf" says the Chefoo *Daily News*, of 22nd ult. It was an unexpected change from the aroma of Boston baked beans and rye that has been with us ever since the advent of the American ships in port.

The British cruiser, *Amphitrite*, was the cause of the change, coming into the harbour early in the day and remaining over night. She is expected to return to Weihaiwei this morning. Shore liberty was liberally granted on board and officers and men were ashore most of the day. Although the distance is short between Weihaiwei and Chefoo, it is seldom that a British warship put in here.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. "VESTAL."

30th ult.

H.M.S. *Vestal* sailed at eight o'clock this morning for England. As she steamed by the vessels in harbour, the ships' companies manned the rigging and cheered her out, the Bands of H.M.S. *Glory* and *Vengeance* played "Sailing Home" and "Auld Lang Syne." It is expected that, including stoppages she will take about two months in getting home.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

28th ult.

Several League matches were decided on Saturday afternoon. The newly-formed Kowloon Club managed to beat the Civil Service by 55 runs, the men from across the harbour compiling 117 (W. Dixon, 59), against 62 by the Civil Servants.—The Army Medical Corps put together 112, thus winning their match against the Parsees by 42 runs. Ingmire scored 47 for the R.A.M.C.—Hongkong "A" team was in good form, and but for time would have beaten the Engineers. For two wickets they compiled 137, De Paris scoring 31, and Kew 25, while the not outs were Falloon 34, and Mackenzie, 25. The R.E.'s made 87 for eight. The Craigengower XI fell to the A. O. C., having scored 62, against 94. Corporal Bradford secured five wickets for 23.

REVIEW.

"HANA, A DAUGHTER OF JAPAN,"
BY GENSAI MURAI.

Published by the *Hochi Shimbun*, at Tokio.

28th ult.

Mr. Murai has trained the public what to expect from his pen, and his latest volume, displaying some of the characteristics of the Japanese, confirms his hold upon the interest and confidence of a large circle of readers. He deemed it his duty as a writer to do something for his country at this national crisis and wrote the tale "Hana," for the purpose of translation. The author's first intention was to contribute to one of the foreign magazines, but he was advised by Gen. Kodama to publish it in book form, and the present volume, thoroughly in Japanese style, is the result of his advice. He has been a prolific writer on the affairs of his own country, about which he always speaks with affectionate enthusiasm. In the introduction to his latest interesting story we find it set forth that, during the last fifteen years he has produced thirty-eight large works, novels and biographies, in fifty-nine massive volumes of four thousand and two hundred chapters, besides more than twenty minor serial stories, numerous essays and notes. At the same time he commanded the staff of editors in the *Hochi Shimbun*, which has the largest circulation in the Japanese Empire, and also held other important appointments. He long anticipated the present war, and as soon as hostilities commenced he wrote a little book called "Gunshi Tokuhon," a pocket monitor for soldiers and sailors, and General Fukushima regards it as a timely reinforcement of more value than a regiment of artillery. Following on this we have "Hana," which, while adding another laurel to a chaplet already sufficient to satisfy an ambitious writer, is produced by one as his share in the great war. The most striking feature of the volume, as one first takes it up, is the artistic manner in which it has been published. The cover, or covers, for there are three, are in the most elegant of Japanese styles and the illustrations, which adorn and enrich the pages are from the brush and pen of native artists. The printing is the best of English styles, and the work is altogether elaborate and artistic, and should find a large circulation not only in the Far East, but also in the homeland and, in fact wherever an entertaining work is sought after. The interest of the story is absorbing, and one gets early in the trail of the *denouement*. It is a tale of love and war in which Hana, the charming daughter of a diet-physician, an American and a Russian are the principal characters. Many of the scenes are graphic and picturesque, and a climax of dramatic intensity is reached when, as supernumerary in the Nagasaki Hospital, Hana is given the task of making the wounded Russian turn traitor. She succeeds and several important secrets connected with the war are obtained from him. The American manages to get into and out of Port Arthur and himself goes to hospital. Numerous exciting complications ensue and the interest of the book is maintained to the close of the story. The narrative moves rapidly, the incidents are almost unflagging, and the air of local colour is vividly true. It is a stirring tale written with force out of a full knowledge of facts and, of course, from a personal acquaintance with the country in which the episodes occur.

DEATH OF J. J. SPOONER.

30th ult.

Last evening, at the Government Civil Hospital, there passed away an old resident and familiar figure in the person of Mr. Joseph J. Spooner, who had resided continuously for twenty years in this Colony. The immediate cause of death was general debility. Deceased was 52 years of age. In his youth he served his apprenticeship for the sea, and subsequently entered the P. and O. S. N. Co. and rose to the position of Second Officer, his last ship being the s.s. *Chusan*, on which he made several trips to the East. On the outbreak of the Zulu war, he went to the Cape serving through that campaign and attaining the rank of sergeant-major, in the Cape Mounted Volunteers. Upon peace being declared he went to Singapore, and joined the Police Force, but shortly after left to take up a position as excise officer in the employ of the Opium Farmer. He came to Hongkong in 1884 and roamed about in China and Japan until two years later, when he joined the Opium Farmer as excise officer, rising to be chief of that department, and remaining in the service for upwards of 18 years. Latterly he suffered considerably from rheumatism, and paid several visits to Japan. Some six months ago he was transferred to the New Territory, but the climate apparently did not agree with him, and he was recently obliged to resign his position, owing to continued ill-health, and as he grew no better he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday afternoon, in what was almost a dying condition, where he passed away quietly about 5 o'clock last evening. The funeral took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the Happy Valley.

FIRE IN NEW TERRITORY.

30th ult.

At about four o'clock this morning, what promised to be a big conflagation at Tsan Tsui Wai in the New Territory, was avoided by the prompt action of Sergeant Gerrard and his men from the Police Station in that district. It appears that house No. 594 on the Tsan Tsui Wai Road was used for storing unslaked lime, utilised for building purposes, and in some way not yet ascertained this house, which was, according to the neighbours' story, unoccupied, suddenly burst into flame, which spread to No. 595. These two houses were completely gutted. There was a high wind blowing at the time, and to prevent the fire spreading further Sergeant Gerrard caused the roof of Nos. 596 and 597 to be cut away. The last two houses were unoccupied, and contained only uninflammable building material, but there were occupied houses beyond there, and the removal of the inflammable roofs saved them from destruction. The damage in all is estimated at $220, and was, of course, uninsured.

FIRE IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

2nd inst.

Last evening, about half past six o'clock, the fire bell summoned the Brigade to an outbreak at No. 313 Des Vœux Road West, a store or godown, owned by Chinese, and filled with bags of sugar, and dry and inflammable goods of various descriptions. The firemen, in charge of Mr. E. R. Hallifax, and Mr. H. G. Baker, were soon on the spot, and were not long in subduing the flames, the conflagration being entirely got under by about a quarter to nine o'clock. Beyond a considerable quantity of sugar and some piles of old dunnage mats being destroyed the damage was not very serious, the loss amounting to not more than $600, the whole property being insured with Chinese for $12,000. "And now is the winter of our discontent," say the members of the Fire Brigade.

JAPANESE RESERVISTS

PASS THROUGH HONGKONG.

2nd inst.

It will be remembered by our readers that some six weeks ago we recorded in these columns the fact that the Emperor of Japan had issued a manifesto recalling all the Japanese reservists, then sojourning in foreign countries to reinforce his army now operating against Russia. As a result of this it is understood that large numbers of students in the universities in the United States and on the Continent immediately returned to their mother country to take up arms against the Russian forces. As a sequel there arrived to-day in this harbour, *en route* to Japan, 829 Japanese, of all sorts and conditions including mechanics and labourers, refugees who fled to Europe from Siberia upon the outbreak of the war and found refuge in Germany, principally in Berlin. Upon being informed of the proclamation of their Emperor they beseeched the Japanese Minister at the Imperial Court of Germany to assist them to return to their own country with all despatch. Their minister, Mr. Inouya, at once negotiated for a steamer with the result that the N. D. L. s.s. *Willehad* was chartered for the conveyance of the returning refugees to Japan. She arrived this morning, reporting "all well." The *Willehad* continues her voyage at six o'clock this evening, and is expected to arrive in Nagasaki on the morning of the 7th inst. The Japanese will then immediately be taken charge of by the military authorities and disposed of as necessity and occasion require. When interviewed to-day the reservists said that while they were in Siberia before the outbreak of the war, some of the officers of the Russian army treated them very kindly and courteously, though others, though they had no authority over them whatever, did all they could to ill-treat and make life a burden to them. As for the conduct of the Russian private soldiers, they preferred to maintain a discreet but somewhat significant silence. They said they had had a splendid passage out, and appeared to be filled with a martial spirit and a keen anxiety to "go to the front."

The *Willehad* was built by Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, for the freight and steerage traffic. Her length between perpendiculars is 384 feet, width 46 feet, and depth 30 feet. The register tonnage is 5,640 tons. She is built of Siemens-Martin steel, and is a three-deck steamer with forecastle and poop connected with the midships deck house, and has two pole masts fitted with fore and aft sails. She can carry about 1,000 steerage passengers in great comfort and with great safety. A very agreeable feature of the ship is a large dining room, with serving pantry adjoining, in the fore part of the deck house, and quite distinct from the berthing accommodation, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The entire spacious promenade and upper decks are at the disposition of steerage passengers. The middle part of the promenade deck is covered with a permanent awning deck upon which the life boats are carried; the remaining part of the promenade deck, and the poop deck, are protected by a canvas awning. There is a double bottom available for water ballast, and 3 transverse bulkheads dividing the hull into 4 watertight compartments.

The cargo space is equal to 7,100 tons capacity, calculated at 40 cubic feet. The arrangements for the rapid handling of the cargo include five large hatchways, six powerful steam winches, two steam cranes and numerous derricks. The machinery consists of two triple expansion engines, aggregating 2,500 indicated horse-power.

CANTON LEPER RELIEF FUND.

30th ult.

We are requested by Dr. Beattie to acknowledge the further subscription of $25 to the above fund, from "Anonymous, Hongkong" also twenty new garments from Li Shing Scientific School. Dr Beattie encloses in his letter two photographs showing the distribution of rice at the chapel in the leper village, which we shall be pleased to show any of our readers if they would care to see them. The present sudden snap of cold weather while invigorating us, in Hongkong brings increased suffering to the leper-stricken people in whose behalf Dr. Beattie is again working this year. Not only is rice needed, but the afflicted are in need of clothes and bedding, but so far the response to the appeal for funds etc has enabled only the worst kinds of suffering to be relieved. Scores of others need help, but until further assistance is forthcoming it is impossible to provide a little comfort for them.

THE LUSO-CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In the text of the Portuguese-Chinese Treaty the Article VIII was omitted by mistake. Article VIII in our (*Shanghai Mercury*) text already published should be numbered Article IX and so on. The Article omitted reads as follows:—

Whereas the Chinese Government has expressed a desire that the provisions of the Portuguese Civil law, which grants Portuguese nationality to sons of aliens born in Portuguese territory, should be modified in the case of Chinese born in the Territory of Macao.

Portugal agrees to take this matter into careful consideration as soon as possible and to regulate, by a special law if necessary, the conditions under which Portuguese nationality shall be granted in future to Chinese born in Portuguese Territory.

The conditions in question shall be so framed as to prevent Chinese to whom Portuguese nationality has been granted

1.—From improperly arrogating to themselves privileges which are reserved for Chinese subjects, such as the right of residence for purposes of trade in the interior or at ports not opened to foreign trade, and

2.—From entering while residing in a Treaty Port into agreements with Chinese while themselves posing as Chinese subjects and afterwards repudiating their responsibilities by claiming Portuguese nationality and taking advantage of such Portuguese laws as are contrary to the obligations involved in the said agreements.

CANTON NOTES.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Canton, 1st December.

FIRE.

A fire broke out in a shop a little to the north of the Canton Hospital this morning at one o'clock. The wind was high, and it looked as if the fire would spread. The Hospital Church is being enlarged and repaired and a large matshed has been put up to cover the building. The sparks from the fire fell on this shed and for a time it seemed that it would catch fire. Water was played over the shed and the danger arrested. Three shops were burned. It is rumoured this morning that the shop in which the fire originated took out a fire insurance policy a few days ago and that the fire was caused to claim the insurance.

CANTON MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

The Canton Missionary Conference met in William's Hall, Shameen, yesterday afternoon. There was a fair attendance, Rev Chas. Bone read a paper entitled, "The Preacher and his Models."

ROBBERY IN SHUN TAK.

The farmers in the Shun Tak district are having a hard time. The rice harvest is on and yet many of them dare not cut the rice. Formerly the robbers in Shun Tak were under one chief. This robber chief levied blackmail on all the farmers, upon the payment of a certain sum the farmers were allowed to harvest the rice in peace. This year a reward has been offered for this chief. The soldiers have been so hot on his trail that he has had to leave the neighbourhood. Following his departure the robbers have been broken up into numerous bands. The head of each band demands blackmail of the farmer; no one will guarantee that the payment of the money will secure the farmer from attack by other bands. So it remains the farmers dare not cut the rice. The local officials will not or cannot protect them. One rich man has come to Canton and hired soldiers to protect his workmen, but the whole district is disturbed. A well-informed man from Shun Tak said the other day that the farmers would not realize more than half-a-crop this year after paying the numerous squeezes.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CANTON.

There are several important improvements being carried forward at the present time.

The Bund moves forward slowly. For a time there was great activity just below the wharves of the Hongkong and Canton steamers. The filling in was done and the stone wall built for a considerable distance. Then come orders for the work to be pushed at the east end of the city. For some time active operations have been carried on in the neighbourhood of the official landing. It is said that in some places the filling has been carried too far out into the river and must be removed. Of course it is natural that the Reclamation Company should wish to reclaim as much as possible. The reclaimed land is selling from six to ten dollars a square foot.

THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

Plans have just been completed for the first permanent building of the Canton Christian College. The estimated cost of this building is something over $80,000. It is hoped that work will be begun upon it before long. Mr. Stoughton, the architect from New York, has prepared the plans, but the erection of the buildings will be under the supervision of Messrs. Pearnell and Pagett of Canton. The building will be of iron and cement and will be practically fire proof. It will accommodate 200 boys.

The following extract from the New York *Times* gives some idea of what the College is to be:—

"Within a very few weeks active work will begin in China upon what is undoubtedly destined to be the largest college in that country devoted to board educational principles in the English language and in accordance with the most modern high-school and college methods. This institution is the Canton Christian College. It occupies temporary quarters in the suburbs of Canton at present, where the work has been carried on for five years. During that time the trustees and others in this country who are interested in the development of the college and its work have been raising money and planning a permanent system of buildings, which, when completed, will offer facilities for 3,000 or more Chinese students, besides containing ample room for the residences of the teachers and officers of the college.

This large property will not assume a collegiate appearance all at once. Several years undoubtedly will be required before the ambitious scheme of the founders will be realized. The first and most difficult part of the work, however, has already been achieved. The college is organized, the foundation has been laid, several teachers, graduates of American universities, are in charge of the educational work of the college at present, a fund of over $100,000 has been raised to begin the permanent college buildings, and the land—thirty-five acres—has just been purchased."

Other improvements that are going forward are the buildings at the Mint, the French Hospital, near the Cathedral, and facing on the river, the enlargement of the plant of the Baptish Publication Society, the new Custom House, which is slowly creeping up. Then there are the many buildings on both sides of the Macao Reach not the least of which are the Standard Oil Company's Works.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

Native newspapers published in Canton report that on the 29th ultimo a large body of rebels, hitherto holding the prefecture of Sz'ênfu, suddenly attacked the Miaotse aboriginal district city of Hsinch'ênghsien, distant about thirty miles from the prefectural city of Ch'ingyuanfu. The rebels first rushed the walled cantonments of the Miaotse militia, some 400 in number, located outside the city, and then poured over the walls, which were held by two companies of well-armed regular troops. The military and civil authorities were completely taken by suprise, and the Miaotse chief, who is hereditary district magistrate of Hsinch'ênghsien, was finally compelled to abandon his city with such of his tribe as had escaped massacre at the hands of the rebels. It is further reported that as soon as the rebels appeared inside the walls, the regular troops divested themselves of their uniforms and joined the former in plundering the unfortunate aborigines. The latter, led by their chief, finally made good their retreat to Ch'ingyuanfu, but had to abandon all their worldly goods to their plunderers. Viceroy Tsên is now investigating the matter. Another paper also reports the capture by the Government troops of a rebel stronghold called Szepaohsü, near Lochêng-hsien, which latter city it will be remembered was captured by the rebels with much slaughter last September, and subsequently re-taken by the troops. It appeared that the rebels at Szepaohsü numbered nearly 6,000 well-armed men, but the troops, some 8,000 in number, attacked the place, which, by the way, possesses a stone wall with a broad moat, in the depth of the night in the midst of a storm, and surprising the rebels, captured their stronghold with the loss of comparatively few men. The remnant of the rebel army fled the same night to Sz'ênfu, leaving a number of rifles, ammunition and a good quantity of food supplies to the captors. Thus the war goes on see-sawing, without any present indication of peace being restored in the province.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE ATTEMPT ON H.E. WANG.

The eleven young men arrested by the Police in connection with the attempted murder of ex-Governor Wang Chih-ch'un of Kwangsi on the 19th ult., were again brought up before the Mixed Court at Shanghai on the 24th. last, when four of the number were released on security. The first was Kuo Pao-sêng (official name Kuo Jên-chang), an Expectant Taotai of Shensi province, eldest son of a famous Chinese General—Kuo Sung-t'ao of Taiping rebellion period—and recently appointed by Governor Hsia Shih, of Kiangsi province, to be Brigade Commandant of a large body of foreign-modelled troops of that province. According to Kuo Pao-sêng, he had come to Shanghai to engage four drill instructors for his troops. He was residing at the time of his arrest in the same alley, but in a different house from the one in which the others had been arrested. The uniform of the officers of the foreign-modelled troops being of a semi-foreign style, he also was attired in semi-foreign clothes. The Mixed Court Magistrate told Kuo Pao-sêng that he could be released from custody if he produced proper security, whereupon he replied that he could get the Shanghai Taotai to be his bondsman. The Magistrate, however, said it would not be etiquette for the Shanghai Taotai to do such a thing and told Kuo Pao seng to get some business man to stand security for him. This was eventually done, his bondsman being the proprietor of a book publishing hong on Foochow Road. The next man to be released on security was a person named Li Shou-chih holding the literary degree of Hsiuts'ai and tutor of a "Western Learning" Primary School—Mingli Mêng Hsio-tang—in Kiukiang. He had come to Shanghai to purchase books and school furniture and was a friend of Taotai Kuo Pao-sêng. The third man released was T'ang Cha-hsien, an expectant Assistant District Magistrate in rank, a member of Taotai Kuo Pao-seng's Military Staff and Instructor of Japanese in that Officer's Regimental School. This person had his queue cut off. Asked whether he could furnish security, T'ang Cha-hsien replied that he had to look to his Brigadier to give the necessary bond on his behalf. The fourth was called Chao Mei, who also was minus his queue. He stated that he had been studying in Japan for the past two years and had just returned, owing to the receipt of news of his mother's illness at Yangchou. On arrival at Shanghai he had met Taotai Kuo Pao-sêng, who asked him to keep him company during the few days' stay he (Kuo) was making here. In reply to the question whether he had any official rank, Chao Mei stated that he was an *expectant chihhsien, or district magistrate.*—*N. C. D. News.*

The would-be assassin of Wang Chih-ch'un, ex-Governor of Kwangsi, Wan Fu-hua, was taken on Monday morning for trial to the Mixed Court in a carriage under the escort of mounted and foot police, but nothing was apparently done beyond asking the man's name and certain preliminary questions. With Wan Fu-hua also went twelve young men of the Advancement of Education Society, of Park Street, who had been named by the man as his accomplices, young men with quiet, intellectual faces and by their looks the very opposite of conspirators against a paternal Government. We understand that without exception all these youths are scions of good families, many of them wealthy and high in Chinese social circles. Indeed one of them, Kuo Pao-sêng, is an expectant Taotai of Fukien province, two others are of sub-prefect rank, while all possess official rank of some sort. This circumstance contradicts of itself the assertion of Wan Fu-hua. The young men were well dressed, although some were foreign, and others native costumes. At first none was willing to kneel before the Court, but when his Worship Huang Hsien quietly reminded them that they were standing before a regularly constituted tribunal, "Fa T'ang" of the Imperial Government, they at once went on their knees, according to the Chinese custom. This again is a proof that the accused youths are not hostile to the Emperor.—*N. C. D. News.*

KWANGSI NOTES.

The "Wu Kai" Corps of Kwangtung, at present dealing with the Kwangsi rebellion, are suffering great hardships on account of the climate, about half of the corps having been laid up with sickness.

The authorities have therefore been compelled to recall it.

The Kwangtung government is very anxious about the pay of the troops in Kwangsi, remarks the *China Gazette*. In ordinary times this province is called upon to maintain an army of about 25,000, costing about Tls. 200,000 or more per month. The pay of the troops is already two months in arrear.

It is said that a weiyuan has arrived here with a view of obtaining a foreign loan which is about to be concluded. Out of the sum Tls. 150,000 will be on account of the indemnity contribution.

THE NEW VICEROY OF THE LIANGKIANG.

H. E. Chou Fu, Acting Viceroy-designate of the Liangkiang province, arrived here yesterday forenoon, by the China Merchants' steamer *Hsinchi* from Tsingtao, (says the *N. C. D. News*, of 25 ult.,) and landed at the Kinleeyuen Wharf, where he was welcomed by all the local and visiting mandarins. His Excellency after granting a brief audience on board to the principal mandarins, and to Dr. Timothy Richard, drove over to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on the Bubbling Well Road, where apartments have been prepared for himself and suite by the Shanghai Taotai. The new Viceroy is a native of Hofei, province of Anhui, and belongs to the same town as the late Marquis Li Hung-chang of whom he is also a relation on the female side. H. E. Chou Fu is nearly seventy years of age and a Hsiuts'ai, or Licentiate in literary rank. He was for many years an "expectant" Taotai of Chihli, and it was not until March 1882 that his relative and patron, the late Marquis, then Viceroy of Chihli and in the height of his power, consented to appoint him Customs Taotai of Tientsin, considering the latter "too good-natured and mild" successfully to hold such an important post. Pressure however, on the part of other relatives and especially of the late Lady Li herself, who evidently understood the stuff of which Chou Fu was made better than her spouse, finally obtained for him the post of the Customs Taotaiship of Tientsin, which formed the stepping stone to his future greatness. After holding that lucrative post for the full period of three years, his Excellency was appointed in 1886 Acting Salt Commissioner of Ch'ang-Lu Circuit of Chihli and Honan provinces, and two years after was promoted to the Provincial Judgeship of Chihli. In 1895, after the war with Japan, which almost proved the death-knell of the late Li Hung-chang's official career, Chou Fu resigned his post, on the ground of chronic illness. Four years afterwards with the appointment of his patron to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang provinces, Chou Fu also returned to official life and was appointed Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan which, however, he did not hold long, for upon the execution of Ting Yung, the Provincial Treasurer of Chihli and Boxer partisan, by the Allies at Paoting, Chou Fu was appointed (November 1900) to succeed him, at the recommendation of Li Hung-chang. Upon the death of his patron and the assumption of the Viceroyship of Chihli by Yuan Shih-k'ai, Chou Fu was promoted in 1902 to succeed that official in the post he has just vacated.

QUESTION OF SHARES.

At the U. S. Consular Court, Shanghai, on Saturday last, before Hon. J. Goodnow, Consul-General, A. W. Danforth was sued by T. H. Harris. The latter was represented by Mr. Harold Browett and the defendant elected to appear undefended.

The following was the petition presented:—

1.—The Petition of the above named plaintiff shows that he is a British subject and is a wharf manager, and resides at No. 25 Kungping Road, Shanghai. The defendant is a citizen of the United States and within the jurisdiction of this Court.

2.—That on the 9th day of January, 1904, the plaintiff at the request of the defendant lent him five shares in the Maatschappij Tot Mijn Boschen Landbousexploitate in Langkat, Limited, such shares being plaintiff's property, for the purpose of enabling the defendant to borrow the sum of Taels 1,000 S.S. for his (defendant's) use and benefit for a period of four months.

3.—That the plaintiff has applied to the defendant for the return of said shares, but the defendant has not returned them. Wherefore your petitioner prays that judgment may be given against the defendant accordingly with interest and costs and they he may have such further and other relief as to your honourable Court may seem meet.

The answer of the defendant was as follows:—

1.—Admitted.

2.—The shares referred to were loaned for the purpose of enabling the defendant to obtain the cash against a loan of taels 1,000 on twenty, four cases of Chinese books in the plaintiff's godown, on a godown order in the defendant's name duly transferred to plaintiff as security for the said loan, which defendant turned over to third parties, the time not being limited exactly to four months. The said shares had been sold after being pledged for the said loan. Plaintiff seeks the return of same which defendant is using every effort to do by the sale of the said Chinese books to obtain funds to return the shares to petitioner. Defendant therefore prays that the petition be dismissed.

After Mr Browett had addressed the Court very shortly on behalf of his client, His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff, but said that stay of execution would be granted for three weeks from date, unless some kind of a settlement was arrived at in the meantime.—*Shanghai Times.*

'GUIDS' OF THE BUSINESS.

Under the above heading a dealer in foreign articles, at Yokohama, has issued the following acknowledgement of our newly-imported goods:—

Feeling much grateful to learn your prosperity and health and thanking many for your kind favours bestowed upon us eversince, I now have the honour to notice you strongly that the most fashionable articles of the seasonable requirements, which had been ordered for Europe and America, where we have many closely related manufacturers and companies, have just come to our hands at recently, and we have already prepared to receive your

valued orders of our goods, of which we can sell none competed low prices and matchless slight profit, as we are using our utmost power and energy toward on that side, whilist our country is in the critical time, period and capital now in the view of realising this announcement we would like to present you our painted patarns and types of each article and we trust that they will surely meet with your approvals.

GUIDS OF THE BUSINESS.

Particular character of our firm.

For desire of fulfilling this anouncement and of keeping long run patronages forever, we are carefully attending for the season's and shall never be fall behind of one another of importing the same, as we are most advantageously related with many highly respectable firms of the world, and at present though general market pric s of our selling goods maintains high rate, and specially of blankets and underwears for winter time considerably increased for the course of reserved importation in this year and above this occasioned by great demands of army and navy, but we can happily say that we can have pretty enough of quantity, to fill your orders for we had already engaged to deal with many shippers in abroad since this spring time, and so it will be fairly said our goods are cheaper than any other firms.

Our prices are fixed, and you can buy at easy per messenger or entrust us any orders from local distance, but we never ask two prices whether you or another come.

For convenience of our customers, we will issue handsome tickets of goods which are most conveniently used as presentations.

Any goods which you bought will be delibered according your commands, to any places if in city.

For local customers, we will take the most convenient way, though money not remitted in advance, we will not fail to excute order on receipt, and carefully packing, mail per parcel post with payment against acceptance.

Whether your residence or hotel of city, you will kindly telephone or write what you wanted and then the goods will be soon arranged before you.

It is our intention to treat every body equally whether one bought a piece of handkerchief and another great deal of goods, but we know they are equally our customers, but there were any disposition displayed on, you will please tell the subject without any hesitation and we would not reserve to correct it justly.

NEWS FROM VLADIVOSTOK.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Vladivostok and who has been in residence at that port since the outbreak of the war says that the price of provisions, both luxuries and necessities, has increased nearly two hundred per cent. The *Bogatyr* was in the harbour but apparently badly damaged, as pontoons were necessary to keep her afloat. No Chinese are allowed in or out without passports, and all the available coolie labour has been requisitioned to strengthen the fortifications. Admiral Bezobrazoff was in Vladivostok as was Admiral Skrydloff, who seems to be very unpopular with all classes. The general opinion, he states, in military circles is that Port Arthur will fall within a month, and Admiral Skrydloff has been censured for failing to effect a junction of the two fleets. No supplies can be purchased without the production of a special permit from the Commandant of the garrison.—*N. C. D. News.*

ANCIENT USE OF COAL IN CHINA.

SOME INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

A correspondent of the *Colliery Guardian*, has sent that journal the following notable statement as to the discovery of ancient coal-workings in China, apparently conclusively proving that coal was scientifically mined in that country long before its use was known in Europe. "South of Fushan," he writes, "over the Hun river, are some rich coal mines with good steam coal easily worked. For hundreds of years no one dared to excavate into the sacred hills in which the Imperial Dragon is said to dwell. A few years since, however, the Russo-Chinese Bank obtained a special privilege and found what were believed to be coal beds which had never been worked, and certainly in Chinese historial records, nothing has been found relating to them. The Russians at first laboured with primitive native methods, attacking the nearer coal seams, but later on determined to bore deeper and introduced machinery. A special and highly-trained engineer, M. Hope, was placed in charged, and he discovered that at deeper levels there had existed thick and rich coal beds which had been completely worked out by perpendicular shafts, denoting in every way a high degree of scientific skill which is entirely lacking in all Chinese mining industries within historic times. By a somewhat curious coincidence, some further light has been thrown on the same subject by a correspondent of the *Sydney Bulletin*, who, in looking through Marco Polo's account of his travels in the latter part of the thirteenth century, found the following reference to "stones which are burnt instead of wood:—"It may be observed, also, that throughout the whole province of Cathay there are a kind of black stones cut from the mountains in veins, which burn like logs. They maintain the fire better than wood. If you put them on in the evening, they will preserve it the whole night and will be found burning in the morning. Throughout the whole of Cathay this fuel is used. They have also wood indeed, but the stones are much less expensive. This early reference to coal is of especial value because it shows that the Chinese possessed a knowledge of its use 600 years ago, before coal was much used in Europe.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

TEUTON ACTIVITY IN KIAOCHAO BAY.

By the *Daily Chronicle* War Correspondent.

We got into Taingtau early on a September morning, and I spent the whole day in studying the progress of this great German experiment in the East. I need hardly remind your readers that Taingtau is the port of Kiaochao, where the lame Russian warships sought refuge. The last time I was there was in 1900, when the laying out of the town was little more than commenced, and except the barracks, the Prinz Heinrich Hotel, and the Governor's house, there were few buildings, but there were thousands of coolies at work like ants all over the place, and the creaking of their wheelbarrows was perpetually in the ear wherever one went.

RAPID PROGRESS.

I was perfectly astounded at what I saw yesterday, and could not believe it possible that such progress could have been made in the time. Instead of anchoring outside in the bay, as we did last time, we steamed in alongside a deep-water quay, which was more than long enough to accommodate a German warship and the *Tsarevitch*, which were moored to it. Parallel to this is a massive stone pier, at each side of which ships can lie, and still further another quay, so they have already provided accommodation for a very large number of ships. The pier and quays are all faced with large blocks of yellow sandstone and granite, and branch lines of railway run down each, so that goods for the interior can be loaded on to the trucks direct from the ships' holds.

Taking a rickshaw I was soon bowling along a wide road, smooth as a billiard table, passing Chinese and Germans in white clothes on bicycles, and long lines of wheelbarrows, carts laden with bricks and red tiles, and two-horse open fiacres. But the great surprise was to see the number of houses that had been built since I was here last, and beautiful houses, too. They were not, as in Dalny, all of the same design, as if they had been cast in bullet moulds, but of all variety of styles. Many were like the adobe buildings, with red tiled overhanging roofs and deep verandahs which we see in Mexico and Southern California—exactly suited to the climate, which in the summer is very hot.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

The German regulations for the settlements of the Chinese are excellent. Instead of having them mixed up promiscuously with the Europeans, they have a separate and exclusively Chinese town. In that quarter the Chinese are allowed to have shops and dwellings, as well as the Europeans. A large district further on is exclusively European, where Chinese are on no account whatever permitted to settle.

Lines of telegraph wires run along the side of the road, and in the centre there are the iron poles supporting electric arc lamps. I passed a couple of Chinamen busy hauling down and repairing one of them. Suggestive, is it not—Chinese in charge of the electric lights. The whole city is lit by electricity, but the company that started to work it and put up the installations was not a success, and went bankrupt, so the Government had to take it over, and is now running it at a loss. On the way to the hotel I passed two others erected since my last visit.

The Prinz Heinrich was well filled with guests, mostly officials and their wives, and the broad road before it, now completed, suggests on a small scale the front at Brighton. I went to call on the chief of staff, who is installed in a delightful Chinese yamen, one of the few Chinese buildings that remain, and then on the governor, who lives across the hill over the back. Here I saw similar evidences of the extraordinary progress that they have made—well-graded roads in various directions, stretching off into the country, handsome new houses, every other one with a tower or spire that gives them a most ecclesiastical appearance, and a large hotel right over the broad, sandy beach, dotted with bathing boxes.

FED BY GOVERNMENT MONEY.

I met some correspondents at the hotel who are waiting for the Russians to make another disarming sortie, and also met some German friends, who took me to their club and were extremely courteous in showing me around and most justly proud, of what they have accomplished up to the present, but make no secret whatever of their doubts as to the ultimate success of their experiment. Several frankly expressed their conviction that it would fail. The whole place now is being fed and maintained by Government money, and has yet shown no returns, or no immediate prospect of returning any interest on the huge amounts expended. A curiously interesting development has taken place, viz., that the Japanese appear to be reaping the principal harvest from the German labours. The Japanese, who one may say are only next door, or just across the ferry, manufacture just these cheap goods for which there is a demand up the country, so that, as a result, a large number of Japanese ships come in; and the Japanese are developing a very considerable trade, which has every prospect of rapidly expanding. The Germans of the East, as they are often called, are, in fact, beating the Germans of the West on their own captured territory.

All the men I spoke to agreed that it was only a matter of time when the German people would get tired of paying, paying, while no money was coming in in return. The majority agreed that then the place would financially collapse, and its progress be brought to a complete standstill.

NO SPONTANEOUS LIFE.

Behind the Prinz Heinrich Hotel another large Government building is in course of construction, and on the shore, near the lighthouse, a large floating dock is nearing completion. Throughout the whole place, apart from what the Germans are doing, there is an absence of spontaneous native life and activity, such, for instance, as is to be seen in Chifu, which it was intended that Tsingtau should rival. Chifu looks a perfect hive of busy industry with a dense population crowding its streets and wharves outside which the junks are packed like sardines. Here the streets are, like broad dried riverbeds through which a hardly-perceptible stream trickles. The magnificent wharves will never, I should think, be lined with shipping, and the wide sewers of their admirable drainage system are considered by the Chinese as a means in case of need by which they can make their escape to the sea. It would only be the eternal justice of things that this place should not succeed and that these massive buildings should become tombstones over the grave of a gigantic failure. The annexation of this territory by Germany, as alleged compensation for the murder of two Catholic priests by an irresponsible mob, was as flagrant a piece of robbery as modern history can show.

Who knows? It may be taken from the Germans also. More unlikely things have happened than that within the next twenty-five years the flag of the Rising Sun may be flying from the poles from which now flutter that of the German Eagle.

ANIMAL MARRIAGE.

NATURE'S MANY EXPERIMENTS IN CONJUGAL UNION.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who writes in the *Contemporary Review* on "Animal Marriage," points out that every form of conjugal union which the ingenuity of man has been able to devise can be found to exist in full perfection among the so-called lower animals. From promiscuity, through union simply for the mating season, to polygamy, polyandry, and, finally, monogamy and monandry, every possible phase and form of the institution can be studied, outside of the human species. The same results appear to have been reached by experiment here as in our own species, namely, that in proportion as the species rise in the scale of aggressiveness and intelligence, promiscuity, or mere mating-season union, tends to disappear, and either a lasting form of polygamy, or more frequently, a fairly well settled form of monogamy, in many cases even lasting for life, is reached. There is, an absolutely unbroken series of these ties and relations, beginning with the earliest appearance of young needing parental care.

The lowest stage at which the conjugal tie becomes really analogous to human marriage is reached in the birds and the higher mammalia, in which both parents assume a certain degree of responsibility for the care of the young, although this, as a rule, is decidedly limited on the part of the male. It is a curious fact, and one which has never yet been adequately explained, that this phase of parental protection is more highly developed in birds than in the mammals, who are in other respects higher. The great majority of male birds play quite an active and prominent part in the protection of the female and the care of the young. The union is usually for a comparatively long period; in some instances actually reaching the highest human stage, and lasting as long as life itself does. In mammals, on the other hand, only a few of the highest have reached the pitch of paternal protection of the young for more than the very briefest period, and, absolutely, none of them, except man, the higher apes, and some monkeys, have bound themselves to a union lasting throughout life. The progress of the forms of combination of sexes might be expressed in the statement that the accumulations of racial experience tend to show that by the production of a smaller and smaller number of offspring and the expenditure upon these of a greater amount of parental care, better results can be obtained in efficiency and capacity for survival.

We have living examples of every possible stage of the solution of this problem, from the production of eggs by hundreds of thousands, as in the insects and the fishes, with absolutely no parental care and a loss from enemies of ninety-five per cent., through the intermediate types of mammals, with their broods of from six to a dozen members, and with an infant mortality of probably not more than fifty per cent., up to the highest mammals, including man, with but a single offspring at a birth and an infant mortality of twenty per cent. And the Doctor believes that almost every individual instance will be found to be explainable by conformity to this law, in so far as circumstance permit; each progressive organism giving the greater amount of care and protection to the young, and thus causing the race to grow and progress; while each retrogressive or degenerate organism gives a smaller amount of parental care than is necessary to maintain the race at its level.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 2nd instant, Messrs. Gawasjee, Pallanjee & Co. write:—Since the issue of our last circular dated the 18th ultimo, Our Yarn Market ruled steady and business was reported in almost all counts and descriptions at last Mail's quotations. The Chinese dealers, having obtained orders from the interior, came forward and made purchases; the importers, on the other hand, with a view of a further rise in Exchange met the dealers freely, hence a large business transpired, leaving a meagre stock in first hands. A good business is reported in No. 20s. at last mail's prices. No. 16s. ruled steady at quotations. Nos. 12s. and 10s. as usual move freely, prices show no change. No business is reported in Nos. 8s. and 6s., only through the absence of these counts, they can be placed at much higher prices than quoted in this report. Sales during the fortnight comprise of about 7,225 bales of No. 10s.; 1,650 bales of No. 12s.; 825 bales of No. 16s.; and 2,400 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 7,000 bales. Arrivals per Steamers *Nubia, Gisela, Namsang* and *Lightning* of about 7,000 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and the ports about 3,000 bales. The Unsold stock is estimated at about 11,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of Nos. 10s. at $116 per bale.

Japanese Yarn:—About 350 bales changed hands at $135 per bale.

Exchange—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 141¼ per cent. London at 1s. 10 13/16d.=$.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following resumé of the week's share transactions is from Messrs. J. A. Sullivan and Co.'s report, published on the 24th November.

The material rise in exchange has affected our market adversely, and is the cause of the slight depression in rates. At the close there is a steadier tone at the lower range of prices, especially in Indos, but in Farnhams and Langkats there is no perceptible change. London sight has risen to 2/8 3/16. For 3 days' bills the Hongkong rate is unchanged. Consols £88⅞.

Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have changed hands at Tls. 137½ for 'old' and Tls. 135 for 'new.' For the end of the month Tls. 158½ c.n.i. has been done. December sales have been reported at Tls. 167½ and Tls. 165 c.n.i. For the same clearance 'old' shares have changed hands at Tls. 142½ and Tls. 140. Yangtsze Wharf and Godowns are offering at Tls. 190.

Shipping.—Cash sales of Indo-Chinas have been made at Tls. 92, Tls. 89½ and Tls. 99½. For December transactions are published at Tls. 92½, 93, 93½, Tls. 91½, 90, Tls. 89, 90, 90½ and Tls. 91, 92½. January sales are reported at Tls. 91½. March Tls. 94½, 95, Tls. 94, Tls. 92½, 92, 91, 90, Tls. 92, 93 and Tls. 94 are posted. It is reported that the *Pechili* (s.) built in 1874 has been advantageously sold for £7,500 to Japan. In Tug and Lighters business has been done at Tls. 53 for 'ordinary' and Tls. 48½ for 'pref.'

Docks.—Farnham Boyds have been sold at Tls. 182 to Tls. 180 for cash. December at Tls. 187, 188, Tls. 186, Tls 184, 184½, 185, Tls 184, Tls. 182½, 182, Tls. 180, 181. For January Tls. 183 is quoted. Nothing done for March.

Lands.—Shanghais have changed hands at Tls. 118 and Tls. 117.

Cottons.—A sale of Ewo Cottons has been published at Tls. 25.

Sugars.—Nothing done in Peraks. In Chinas there are buyers at $235.

Mining.—Weihaiwei Golds have changed hands for cash at $24½. For this month's settlement $25½ has been done and for December sales are reported at $25½ and $27. Oriental Golds have been sold for December at $16⅝ G.

Tobaccos.—Cash sales of Sumatras are reported at Tls. 65. In Langkats a fair business has been done at Tls. 302½, 297½, 295. Tls. 292½, Tls. 295, 297½ and Tls. 297½. For the end of the month, Tls. 297½, Tls. 295. Tls. 295, 296½, 297½, are the published rates at which business has taken place. December sales are announced at Tls. 302½, 305. Tls. 297½. Tls. 295, 297½, Tls. 300. January at Tls. 300. For March sales are reported at Tls. 315, 313½, 310, Tls. 310, 308, 305, Tls. 307½, 308, Tls. 307½, 308½, 310, Tls. 312½, 311, Tls. 312½, 311½. Tls. 313½, 312½.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks	$710, ex. & b.
Union Insurance	685 b.
China Traders	65½ s.
Hongkong Fires	335 b.
H.K., C. & Macao Steamboats	29½ ex. and s.
Indo-Chinas	179 b.
China Sugars	336 b.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	219 s.
Raubs	5 b.
Farnhams	Tls. 179 —
Hongkong Lands	148
Humphreys Estate	12½ s.
Hongkong Cottons	12½ b.
China Borneos	13 b.
Dairy Farms	30 ex. & b.
Green Island Cements	32 s.

Shanghai advices, of 26th inst., state:—Business done:—Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 182, 181, 181 for December, and at Tls. 184 for January. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 90½ for November, at Tls. 91 for December, and at Tls. 93½ for March. Langkats at Tls. 311½ for March.

Business reported direct:—Farnham, Boyds at Tls. 180 for November, and at Tls. 182 for December. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 91 for December. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs at Tls 164 for December, C.N.I. Pulps at Tls. 170 for January. Wei-hai-wei Golds "Pref." cash, $16.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/10⅝
Do. demand	1/10 13/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.38½
America—Bank T.T.	46½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.93
India T.T.	141½
Do. demand	141
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71½
Japan—Bank T.T.	93
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	114½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/11¼
6 months' sight L/C.	1/11¼
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	46½
4 months' sight do.	47¼
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/11¼
4 months' sight France	2.42½
6 months' sight, "	2.44
4 months' sight Germany	1.97½
Bar Silver	27⅝
Bank of England rate	3 %

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
Malwa New	@ 1,080/1,110
" Old	@ 1,140/1,180
" Older	@ 1,200/1,240
" Oldest	@ 1,280/1,300
Patna New	@ 1,155
Benares New	@ 1,110.
Persian (Paper)	@ 850/920

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JAPAN has purchased the P. & O. s.s. *Nankin*.

ACTING Viceroy Tuan Fang has received instructions from the Central Government to start a mint for making copper cents at Shanghai.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha have opened new offices at Shanghai which are reported to be almost, if not quite, the best in the settlement.

Captain Mortimer O'Sullivan was found dead in his bed at Chefoo, on the 13th ult., having apparently passed away peaceably from heart disease.

H.E. CHOU FU, the new Acting Viceroy at Nanking, now in Shanghai, intends to open a Chinese Exposition after he arrives at his new post at Nanking.

FIVE people have been burned to death at Shanghai as the result of a fire which broke out in a native wood shop in the early hours of Saturday morning.

STEAM navigation, the full length of the Yukon, is practically closed. The river is full of ice. The output of the Klondike this season is nine and one-half millions.

THE Messageries Maritime tender *Whangpo*, sunk on the Outer Bar, on the 13th ultimo, in a collision with the C. M. S. *Fungshun*, has been successfully raised and floated.

THE Supreme Court of the Philippines has received a shipment of 1,400 volumes as an addition to their law library which makes over 4,000 volumes in the library of that body.

THE *China Times* says that Mrs. Major Cleveland, U. M. S., formerly a Miss Detring of Tientsin, is accompanying her husband on the Indian Government Mission to Afghanistan.

IT is reported that the Throne wired its secret instructions to the provincial authorities to maintain the good feelings between the Christians and non-Christians.—*Eastern Times.*

IT is now reported that the Japanese four-funnelled destroyer which stranded on Chefoo Bluff when chasing the *Ratstoropny* in the snowstorm, was towed away by a Japanese cruiser.

A RICH Chinese applied to the Board of Commerce to establish a syndicate, for the construction of the railway between Nganking and Nankin. The applicants declared that Tls. 4,000,000 had been raised for this purpose.

FROM a number of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* we learn that an official censorship of the native newspapers all over China is to be established at Peking, and will itself issue a model newspaper entirely free from guile.

A SUIT for libel has been brought against the *Straits Times* by Mr. Montagu Harris, the lawyer. The action is based upon a recent article that appeared in that journal describing the plaintiff's ejectment from Raffles Hotel

A NEW York correspondent says it is reported that the Standard Oil Trust has acquired control of the New York Central Railway, which, with the recently-secured Union Pacific, makes the Trust the most important trunk line owners in the States.

THE *P. and T. Times* says that the Board of Commerce (Hangpu) has requested the Waiwupu to notify the Imperial Maritime Customs that the registration of trade marks is not to be postponed, but is to go on as originally announced.

AT Lloyd's the privileged observer can see, say the *Phœnix*, a huge map set up against a wall, showing day by day the position in which the Russian Fleet is to be found. The rates of insurance are sensibly influenced by the position of this Fleet.

THE Russian cruiser *Zabiaka*, 1,230 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1878, has been sunk by a Japanese shell in Port Arthur. The hospital ship *Angora* has been sunk, and the *Kinau* and *Mongolia* abandoned in Port Arthur, as a result of the Japanese fire.

THE steamer *Elsa*, which arrived at Chefoo from Newchwang on the 18th ult, passed two mines in the middle of the Liaotung Gulf, just south of Newchwang. The U. S. flagship *New Orleans* left Chefoo on the 20th to locate and destroy these mines.

THE *N. C. D. News* has issued a map of the country between Liaoyang and Mukden, the scene of the present operations of the main Russian and Japanese armies. It contains references to upwards of 700 places, the names of which are alphabetically arranged.

IN connection with the recent collision between the M. M. *Tourane* and a native schooner, at Colombo, as reported in these columns, some weeks since, we now learn that an inquiry has been held as a result of which it was decided that the vessel be salved before action is taken against the M. M. Company.

WE are informed that the emigration of coolies from Hongkong has been suspended temporarily by the Emigration Authorities on account of the numerous cases of beri-beri that have arisen among the natives transported from the South. Meanwhile emigration is being rapidly pushed forward in the North.—*P. & T. Times.*

ACCORDING to the *Japan Herald*, the work of dredging Yokohama harbour, which has been in progress some time, is now complete and vessels with a draught of 35 feet can now be easily accommodated. The *Minnesota*, of the Great Northern Steamship Co. of America, which is expected shortly, will find ample room for anchorage.

A TIENTSIN contemporary learns that Messrs. Hall and Holtz have purchased the land between Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. and the Imperial German Post Office, Tientsin, for Tls. 25,000. They intend erecting a large building thereon during the coming year. Messrs. Oswald, Loup, and Lee have been appointed architects.

THE French demands in connection with acquiring Luchow, or its vicinity, as a concession, is becoming more urgent, to which effect the Viceroy of Canton has informed the Wai Wu Pu by wire. The latter replied, giving instructions to lodge a protest and to vindicate China's rights, but hitherto there has been no fruitful result.—*Ex.*

A TIENTSIN native newspaper learns that the Army Reorganisation Department of Peking has ordered from certain German firms Tls. 2,000,000 worth of 7½ centimetre field-guns, 6,000 magazine rifles, 1,000 magazine carbines, 600 revolvers, 4,000 cartridge boxes and 40,000 smokeless cartridges, all to be delivered at Tientsin by the month of March next.

IN the course of an article in the *South China Collegian*, Dr. G. H. Bateson-Wright says:—Education in South China may be congratulated on having emerged from the swathing bonds of infancy; but it would be flattery to assert that it has, as yet, attained the age of puberty. The number of pupils who become intelligent scholars and develop ambitions to soar to higher flights is comparatively small.

IT has been mentioned in connection with the attempt on the life of ex-Governor Wang Chih-chun that the Chinese authorities are endeavouring to have the men arrested transferred to the native city for trial. The *N. C. D. News* learns that the Senior Consul has informed the Taotai that the offence having been committed within the Settlement, the trial must be at the Mixed Court.

AS a result of the inquest regarding the death of the two Chinese children, as recorded in these columns, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental poisoning." An analysis of the *pak wi* nut, the seed suspected of being the cause of the deaths, it showed that it was not only entirely harmless but an ordinary article of daily diet among the Chinese. The actual poison causing these deaths thus remains a mystery.

A SAN FRANCISCO cable of the 23rd ult. reports that General Kodama declares that the Japanese will winter in Port Arthur. This declaration is given out on the strength of the recent reports in which the desperate straits of the besieged garrison are indicated. There is no indication of the present attack becoming less violent on the part of the Japanese, and the belief prevails that General Stoessel only holds to the hope that outside assistance may arrive.

THE notorious bandit from the New Territory, Chau Shing Hing, who, it is said, has been organizing piratical bands, was on Wednesday committed to the next Criminal Sessions, to be held on the 18th prox., to take his trial on the charge of being implicated in an armed robbery. It also transpired that Chan had returned to the Colony after being banished in August last, and for that he was sent to twelve months' hard labour.

THE money spent for the celebration of the Empress Dowager's birthday is said to have come to $10,000,000. The old lady received presents from all the officials throughout the Empire, principally in pearls, gold and other costly articles. The *P. and T. Times* says that pearls and precious stones to the value of Tls. 160,000 were presented to her by various officials. The grain superintendent presented a beautiful diamond which subsequently turned out to be glass.

THE B. & S. s.s. *Kolgan* reports having nearly run on a floating mine three miles from Chefoo, the officer on the bridge just managing to steer clear of the danger in time. The mine is supposed to be the one that was sighted some time ago off the Promontory, it being then some ten miles distant, and is supposed to be of Japanese construction. The matter was reported to the British Naval Authorities at Wei-hai-wei, and it is expected that steps will be taken to remove this menace to navigation.

AT the supper at the Hongkong Club which followed the fête on the Cricket Ground there, the Hongkong Umpire, Mr. A. G. Ward, acknowledged with hearty apologies and regrets that two mistaken decisions, on his part, gave the match to Hongkong which would otherwise have been won by Shanghai. Twice he gave Hongkong batsmen "not out," when they were really "out," and this gave Hongkong 80 runs which these batsmen subsequently compiled. —*N. C. D. News.*

IT is announced that an Italian colonel, who has invented a very practicable device for cutting the wires connecting a fortress with mines laid outside, is in negotiation with a foreign Power for the sale of the invention. The inventor claims that by his system a few soldiers can without danger, and in perfect silence, cut some thousands of wires in a few minutes. The device was tried recently near Rome before a committee of general officers with much success. It is thought that the foreign Power in question is Japan.

ACCORDING to the *China Times*, a fine wharf has now been constructed along the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new building in the Japanese Concession, Tientsin. The wharf is 300 feet long and 24 feet wide. It will soon become one of the busiest places in Tientsin.

FROM the *Foochow Echo* of the 19th ult. we learn that Chinese loyalty displayed itself in glowing demonstrations at Foochow on the Empress Dowager's birthday. A fête was given at the Native Custom-house by the Tartar General's Deputy assisted by Mr. A. Michie, and the Customs' sailing cruiser *Min Lung*, the "Dragon of the Min," was outlined completely with red lanterns. The Tartar General, the Viceroy, and the other high officials gave a banquet with theatricals to the Foreign Consuls, at which the doyen, Mr. S. K. Gracey, proposed the health of the Empress Dowager and Emperor.

THE press boat *Samson* is reported to have had a little tilt with the Japanese squadron on her last trip. The story goes, says the *C.D. News*, that she was hailed with a blank shot, and politely but firmly informed that if she was caught within twenty miles of Port Arthur she would be put into Davy Jones' locker. No doubt Bennet Burleigh, with his well-known geniality, stroked the ruffled feathers of his tormentors, and assured them that he couldn't swim—a plea sufficient to insure his craft against harm.—It was reported that the *Samson* has been warned not to come within twenty miles of Port Arthur.

AT the Civil Summary Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Puisne Judge), Iu Piu Tok sued the Chiu Joo Hung Company, (opium farmer) for the recovery of $504 damages, for the wrongful siesure of a quantity of opium. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. John Hastings defended. The plaintiff, in cross-examination, said he had held a license to sell opium, having borrowed the necessary deposit money from a friend. A siezure on his premises took place. He admitted that he had never worked for wages. He sometimes worked for the "friend" in question, and got his dinner in return. Mr. Thomson retired from the case. Judgment was entered for the defendants with costs.

MANY great battles have been fought in the snow. Eylau and Hohenlinden being familiar examples. Austerlitz was fought in tensely cold weather and the Russian losses were increased by Napoleon turning the fire of his artillery on the frozen lakes over which the Russians sought to retreat. In the U. S. Civil War, Fort Donnelson was captured in February, Fredericksburg was fought in December, Stone River on December 31, 1862, January 2, 1863, and Thomas defeated and ruined Hood's army at Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. Hence it will be seen that history does not warrant us in believing that the war in the East will pass into an unofficial truce when the snow begins to drift.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE November number of the *South China Review*, published at Canton in the interests of education, contains much material that should not be lost sight of by those studying the need for modern knowledge on the part of the Chinese. Dr. Bateson-Wright, for instance, has a lengthy article on the kind of education needed to fit China's young men for government service and commercial careers. He makes some remarks on the course of studies necessary for candidates for employment in the Hongkong and Chinese Government services and commercial and professional offices. There are many other articles of interest, and a lengthy advertisement gives information regarding future issues of the *Collegian*, which may be relied upon to increase the popularity of this widely read publication.

CAPTAIN Almond of the steamship *Rubi* was arrested in Manila last week on the charge of permitting the escape from his ship during her stay in Manila on her last voyage of a British Indian, one Twaas Khan, who had been denied landing by the immigration authorities on the recommendation of the quarantine officers. Khan was suffering from an infectious disease of the eyes and was ordered back to Hongkong. Instead of returning he escaped from the ship, but although he was known to have left the ship the authorities have no evidence that he landed in the Philippines. The *Cablenews* says that the fact that he may have drowned between the ship's side and the shore makes it doubtful whether the government can make out a case against the captain. The captain was admitted to bail in his own recognizances, till the trial, which will take place before Judge Crossfield.

DR. Chadwick Kew, of the well-known Hongkong firm of Dental Surgeons, has just arrived from a shooting expedition in B. N. Borneo. Dr. Kew comes from a sporting family, he being a noted shot and footballer. He played centre half when in 1898-9 the Hongkong Football Club won the H. K. Football Challenge Shield, competing against 18 Naval and Military teams. Mr. W. J. Mason, who has just returned to the Straits from England, was in Hongkong at that time, and also a player in the winning team. Dr. F. Howard Kew, his brother, was goal keeper and to show his capabilities, he did not allow a single ball to pass between the posts right throughout the Competition. He held the Amateur Championship of Hongkong for the 100 yds. and 440 yds. for 5 years until his departure for America. Dr. Chadwick Kew intends to establish a branch of their Dental Surgery at this port and when all arrangements are completed Dr. David Hahn will come from Hongkong to assist him. —*Straits Times.*

UNDER the management of Mr. R. Pescio, Messrs. Gregor and Company have opened a branch of their wine and spirit business at No. 34 Queen's Road Central, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Powell and Company. Mr. Pescio, who has been connected with this trade for the past eighteen years, has just returned from a trip to Europe, where he has made selections of such stocks of wines as his long experience has taught him are suitable to the climate, many his selections never having been imported into Hongkong before. It is only necessary to mention such well-known firms as Messrs. Marie Brizard, for Bordeaux etc., Bouchard père et fils, for burgundy, Perinet et fils, for champagne, U. Fazzini for claret, John Robertson for whisky, and Schweppes for aerated waters, to show that Messrs. Gregor are dealing only in the best articles on the market. The catalogue they are issuing is particularly artistic, and as an innovation contains recipes for some twenty cocktails and mixed drinks. A trial should satisfy even the most fastidious.

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